ESTABLISHED 1813.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,258—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE:
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4138	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4138	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4206	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4138	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4138	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR 5152 1200 R. F. Briscoe ...16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4138	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
P.&O. GANGES	4306	800	T. Creery	18th ,,

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked P. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked P.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan. | RAVENNA, 7th February.
ROHILLA, 24th January

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. ,,

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To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE, OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Jan. '95

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 24th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 3rd January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 3rd January calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 17th January, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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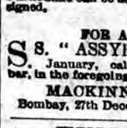

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of December.

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Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

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HAIR DYE

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A GREAT COMFORT TO LADIES.

Highly recommended by the Profession.

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A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

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FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,,	13 12
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs.	31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,,	14 12
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs.	39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,,	18 12
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,,	13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

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Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
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High Power,
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Suitable for all purposes.

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THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

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FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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25—ARTISTS—25

MANAGER .....MR. SAVILLE SMITH.

GIGANTIC PRODUCTION !!!

GRAND CHRISTMAS BILL.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER,

LAST NIGHT OF

G. R. SIMS' Romantic Spectacular and Sensational Drama, in 5 Acts,

"THE ROMANY RYE."

Owing to the length of pieces, &c.,
The Performance will Commence 9 o'clock. Sharp.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 29TH DEC.,

PINERO's Screaming Farcical Comedy,

"THE MAGISTRATE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9, sharp.
Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

THE BOMBAY MASONIC BALL

Will take place

ON FRIDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1895.

J. F. PENNOCK,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

In the Matter of the Estate of Captain A. L. B. HUGHES, late 22nd Bombay Infantry, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of Captain A. L. B. HUGHES, 22nd Bombay Infantry, who died at Khandalla on the 2nd Day of December, 1894, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned, on or before the 28th Day of January, 1895, at the Expiration of which time the Committee of Adjustment will hand over the Assets of the Deceased's Estate to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over the property to the said Committee of Adjustment.—Dated at Bombay, this 28th Day of December, 1894.

W. G. HATHERELL, CAPT.,
22nd Bo. Infy.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba, Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

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(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

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(Built to order for India.)

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget give, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

No. I. Six Bottles.....Rs. 24
No. II. do. ..... " 16
No. III. Twelve Bottles..... " 40

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the miscellaneous surplus stock of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited, at their old premises in Rampart Row, Fort, consisting of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, cushion and solid-tyred cycles, cycle lamps and fitting, fancy flower pots, colours for China paintings, vases, figures, oil paintings and water colour drawings, left unsold from recent art exhibition, glass show cases, plateware, etc.

On account of first purchaser—
1 walnut semi-grand piano by Kaps.
1 American organ.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following —

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mokha Ram Ghanshamdass, Delhi—
ZA MRGD RM—113-36 3 cases each 100 gold flowered sarees, 50 by 94.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Oriental—
S & Co. 817—1-6—6 bales containing 2,000 scarlet and 250 black cloth uniforms.

By order of Mr Girja hunker Vijeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Harkisondass Tribhowandass—
19 cases silk bordered dhoties and frocks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 4 CASES LAMETTA.

On MONDAY, the 7th January next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Punnalal Girdharilal, Delhi—
H C—1893 63-31—2 cases lametta.
1846—623 —1 " "
D754—688 —1 " "

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 23, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong chesnut country-bred pony, about 13-2, aged, goes in harness.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, 9 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 nearly new victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, a large quantity of waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, also a large quantity of waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Free Fletcher Girls' School, Esplanade, opposite to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's bungalow, valuable teak and black wood dining chairs, and bedroom furniture, rich ornaments, oil paintings and pictures, a large collection of very valuable books, &c., the property of R. B. NIXON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CLUB AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, opposite to Mr. Fernandes' Dispensary, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood club furniture, consisting of dining table in 16 pieces, chairs, easy chairs, couches, a first rate mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co. in very good order, with a six light billiard lamp, balls, cues, &c., complete, large collection of glass and crockery ware, Hinks's table, hanging and wall lamps, cooking utensils, &c., the property of the Bandora Club.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 23, 1894.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

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NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.

Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
AND
McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.

Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

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NEW FEATURES.—Lady Students admitted; Shorthand taught in 4 months; First Speed Examination in India; Speed Classes; Tuition by Post; Situation Department, &c. For full particulars read the Prospectus for 1895 to be had (gratis), together with application forms, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. All applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR PRINTED FORMS AND BOOKS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS and BOOKS, for Three Years, from 1st July, 1895.

Schedule of PROBABLE requirements, Specimen Forms, and Samples of Paper to be used for the Forms and Books can be had on Application to the General Storekeeper, at Rayapuram, Madras. Rates should be entered in the Schedules, and should include all Charges. Rates for Printed Forms to be bound into Books must include Material and Binding Charges.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Printed Forms and Books," should be sent in not later than Noon, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1895, accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, which will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers. The successful Tenderer will be required to Deposit a Security of Rs. 2,000, and to enter into an Agreement, paying the Cost of the Stamp for the same.

Further information, if required, may be obtained of the General Storekeeper.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE IRON RAILS, FISH PLATES AND BOLTS.

TENDERS will be received upto 31st January next, for the purchase of 800 Tons of Double-headed IRON RAILS, 600 Tons of RAIL PIECES, 108 Tons of old FISH PLATES and 184 Tons of old FISH BOLTS. Tenders should be for Lots of not less than 10 Tons. Further information as to the Rails, &c., also as to the Deposit and Security required, will be furnished on application to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Rayapuram, 22nd December, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

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SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

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In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

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Agent.

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"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT 'KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracotomy,' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. F. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should ong since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Bombay Presidency vs. Madras Presidency.
The London Lyric Company, (*Romany Rye*) Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Shiravati entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Henry Bolokow, Brahmani, Shastri, and Dwarka left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pachumba and Kosetta left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebander and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Kapurthalla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 29th instant.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow, (Saturday). Entries for yachts' and ships' boats close at noon, to-day. As ships' boats are handicapped, their extreme length and breadth should be stated when entering.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played, this evening, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at 5-45 o'clock :—

March	Domengo	Micallef.
Overture	William Tell	Rossini.
Fantasia	The Jacobite	Gaetner.
Serenade	Der Engel Lied	Bragn.
Burlesque (with bells)	Le Carnival de Venice	Paganini.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll.
	Russian Hymn.	
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

THE HINDU BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS.—The following gentlemen from Government House, at about 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, visited the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds, where they were received by Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, president, and Messrs. Harichand Sadashivji and Jamnadas Gigabhoy, joint honorary secretaries of the committee for the grounds : Prince Joseph of Battenburg, General Blundell, Mr. Keene, Mr. Keith Fraser, Major Gascoigne, Surg-Major Martin, Captain Cox A.-D.-C. and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Sr Vijay Gun Ratna Surishwar, the Jain Preceptor of Ansar sect, at the age of 60. For more than thirty years, he led an ascetic life, devoting his time to religious readings and preachings. He had studied in Sanskrit, Grammar, Logic, Astrology, and Mental Science. About 3,500 people took part in the funeral procession, and sweetmeats, and copper and silver coins were distributed in honor of the deceased. The body was taken to Malabar Hill, and there burnt in sandal-wood. It is intended to erect a monument in his honor.

SIX POLICEMEN WOUNDED AT THANA.—A correspondent states that, on the evening of the 16th instant, Sagpalsing, a sepoy on guard at the Thana police headquarters, made a murderous assault upon his jemadar. Owing to enmity between the men, Sagpalsing shot the jemadar and a sepoy, who was at the time standing near him, with a bullet. The quarter-guard sepoys ran up to the spot, and, seeing what had happened, let off two bullets at Sagpalsing, who was thereby wounded. A police naik then attempted to seize him, but Sagpalsing fired at and wounded the man, who is now lying in a precarious state in the Thana Hospital. Sagpalsing was eventually arrested by the police party, but not before he had wounded six policemen in all. He is now under trial.

CALENDARS AND PROSPECTUSES.—Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., the Bombay agents of the San Insurance Office, are issuing the annual card calendar of this long-established office. As usual, the chief embellishment is the familiar representation of old Sol as a very wideawake, round-faced gentleman.—Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co. are sending out invitations to their numerous clientele to place their New Year orders with the firm in the shape of the various souvenirs which the well-known wine and spirits houses, of which they are the agents, issue year by year, including Messrs. T. Hine and Co., Messrs. R. Thorne and Co., Messrs. Mont and Chandon, and Messrs. Gonzales Byass and Co., the cards of the latter firm being especially noticeable. Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co. have also issued a neat little wine list, very conveniently indexed in ledger fashion for reference.—Messrs. Phillips and Co. have issued to their customers a couple of artistic wall calendars for the coming year, which are not merely ornamental, but essentially useful as well.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged...	3,126	0
Messrs. Th. Vafiadis	20	0
" H. J. Rustomjee & Co.	100	0
" Gahagan & Co.	50	0
" Scott & Co.	150	0
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Mr. Abdurrazzack bin Curtas	100	0
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H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief	50	0
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limdi, K.C.I.E.	300	0
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The Proprietor, Great Western Hotel	30	0
Total	4,666	4

The committee also desire to acknowledge with thanks the gift of two silver cups from H. R. H. Prince Louis of Savoy, and presents received from the following firms :—Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a repeater carriage clock, value Rs. 150 ; Dunnett and Co., two whips and two pairs hunting spurs ; Shroff Bros, a double fruit dish ; Mr. J. Neuberg, a meerschaum pipe and a briar pipe ; Messrs. Facile, two perfumery cases ; Morenas and Co., a dressing case; Marcks and Co. a gold watch, value Rs. 200 ; Messrs. Lund and Blockley, a silver cup, value Rs. 200.

Mr. Shewshanker Narayen of the School of Art has published two further photographs of the recent Tournament, one showing the troops preparing for parade on Friday afternoon and the other the Soudanese warriors in their village just before the fight began.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

THE last representation of the "Romany Rye" will be given at the Tivoli theatre this (Friday) evening. The production has been a most successful one, and all those who have not yet seen the Lyric Company in Mr. G. R. Sims' most interesting play should embrace the final opportunity of doing so this evening. To-morrow (Saturday) the company will produce Mr. Pinero's masterpiece of comedy, "The Magistrate." This play is particularly suited to the talent of the members of the London Lyric Company, and should draw a bumper house.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain H. B. Simpson, will sail to-day for Aden, with No. 1 company Bombay Sappers and Miners, and details consisting of 4 officers, 3 warrant officers, 1 woman, 1 child, 23 men, 2 women, 5 children Europeans, 11 native officers and hospital assistants, 166 men, 26 women, 46 children, 116 followers, 34 women, and 67 children. The officers on board will be Lieuts. C. H. Singer, C. R. Tonge, R. E., W. C. R. Farmar, R. A., and Surg.-Major J. Maconachie, A. M. S.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following contributions :—
Mr. C. G. Giro, Rs. 10 ; "Tiger," Rs. 10 ; "A Friend, Rs. 10 ; and Messrs. Phillips and Co., a box of tobacco.

BOMBAY FOX-HOUNDS.

THE hounds will meet at Paris, on Monday, 31st December ; and at the Jackal Club on Thursday 3rd January, instead of on the 30th December and 2nd January as advertised.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indiata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the other is used for the Disease when situated on tender kins. Each As. 8 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

INDIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS

OPENING BY THE VICEROY.

THE first Medical Congress held in India was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in the splendid hall of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, on Monday. His Excellency arrived punctually at 11 o'clock, and was received by the members of the Reception Committee, who then formed a procession and marched into the hall two by two, the Vicegeral party being conducted to their seats on the dais by Dr. Harvey, the President, and Vice-Presidents taking their seats behind the sofas.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, in the course of his address said :—I will try to indicate in the briefest way what modern medicine has done, is doing, and may hope in the future to do for India. A Royal Commission, sitting in 1864, ventured to express a hope that the introduction of scientific sanitation might reduce this to 20 per mille, and the creation of the Sanitary Department as a result of their recommendations may be taken as a boundary line dividing the past from the present of medical work in India. My period of service, now close on 30 years, coincides with this. It has been marked by enormous progress in all directions. Medical Colleges, in which a complete education is given in English, have been opened at Lahore, Allahabad, Tanjore, Nellore and affiliated to the Universities. At Hyderabad the classes have been taught in English since 1882. Additional Vernacular Medical Schools, for the education of Civil Hospital Assistants and Civil Medical Practitioners are now working at Sealdah, Patna, Dacca, and Katak. The medical education of women has also been recently introduced, and girls are now trained for the purposes of the Dufferin Fund at most of the medical schools. The number of hospitals and dispensaries open last year was 2,025, in which were treated 16,973,468 patients, increases of 76 and 176 per cent. over 1877. There were 4,476 operations for stone, 20,279 for cataract. Vaccination has been enormously extended and put on a much more systematic footing, 7,502,024 operations were done, an increase of 62 per cent. These figures indicate great activity and afford ground for congratulation, yet compared with the wants of the country, indicate that they still touch but the fringe of the population. In Bengal, for instance, only one-fifteenth of the people are within five miles of a dispensary, and a considerable percentage of the children born escape vaccination, so that bad epidemics of small-pox are still possible. Of recent years an entirely new development has taken place in the organisation of special hospitals for women officered by medical women, under the fostering care of the noble Lady Dufferin, whose name, like Milton's, should resound for ages among the zenanas of India. Still in its infancy it is doing enormous good to a class whose needs are of the sorest, and it is, I believe, destined to flourish and increase till every important town in India has its Dufferin Hospital side by side with its hospital for males.

SANITARY PROGRESS,

however, is the chief feature of the last 30 years, and more especially of the last decade. I have told you how the death-rate of British soldiers up to 1857 averaged 69 per mille, and that the Sanitary Commission ventured to hope it might be reduced to 20. This estimate was too modest, for since 1882 it has never exceeded 15, except in 1889 when it was 166, less than a quarter of the previous rate. The reduction has been effected by hygienic reforms of all kinds, but especially by the gradual improvement of the water-supply in cantonments, first by cleaning and protecting wells and tanks and setting them aside for drinking purposes only, a plan which has been followed for many years ; and of recent years by scientifically devised waterworks provided with all the latest improvements. It has long been the fashion to poke fun at the Sanitary Department, to denounce it as a sham and a pretence, producing reports which lead to nothing—*vox et præterea nihil*—and sanitary officers themselves have sometimes felt that much of their labour was of the Sisyphean sort in the absence of any means to enforce and carry out their recommendations. The map seems to me to point to encouragement instead of despair. Even in England modern sanitation is a thing of the present century—mainly of the last half century—finality has not been reached, and popular ignorance and prejudice and vested interests still block many possible improvements. In India where *stare super vias antiquas* what was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us, is a sentiment deep-rooted in the hearts of the people, and is almost a part of their religion, it is small wonder that the progress has been slow. Still the progress is there, and in India as elsewhere tends to acquire continually increasing force and volume as it proceeds. Municipal Acts containing provision *inter alia* for sanitary measures, Village Sanitation Acts specially designed *ad hoc*, have been embodied in our laws, and though mainly permissive can be extended by notification to such places as seem sufficiently advanced to accept them. Sanitary Boards on which is a Sanitary Engineer are now established in most provinces. Various schemes are on foot for extension of water works, drainage and other improvements. The importance of sanitary measures is now much more fully recognised than it was even a few years ago; so are the obligations of Governments to deal with preventible diseases ; the latter fact finding practical expression in the greatly improved arrangements for the regulation of the great religious gatherings at Hardwar and elsewhere, the supervision of pilgrim traffic, and so on. To cynics and pessimists who object that what has been done is as nothing to what remains to do. I can only say with Tennyson, "Wait, my faith is large in time." Sanitation is in the air, and my successor in this chair 30 years hence will, I venture to think, be able to announce progress still greater than has been made since 1865. Though still capable of improvements, the success in

MEDICAL EDUCATION

in India has been phenomenal, and for a time the supply of practitioners has almost outrun the demand. Competition is severe and opportunities of attaining distinction limited, since Government naturally appoints its own servants to its own hospitals and teacherships. The services are open to all, but admission to the commissioned ranks involves a sojourn in England with a severe competitive examination at the end of it, and the local service, while also limited, has so few real prizes that it is not in great request. An outlet which would meet the natural aspirations of a most deserving class of men is greatly needed, and will, I believe, be found as the number of hospitals increases and the Health Department is strengthened. The bulk of practitioners must, however, still look to private practice, and as education spreads the demand for their services is constantly increasing. The Government in India does more than any Government in the world to provide medical aid for its subjects, but no Government can give employment to all comers. The local profession, if I may venture to say so, wants a little more self-help and self-reliance. The School of Medicine recently established in Calcutta independent of Government aid is a step in the right direction, and when hospitals are built and maintained in India as in England by voluntary contributions, the contributors will naturally elect their own officers. They are empowered to do so under existing regulations, and 139 of the dispensaries of Bengal are at present officered by medical men elected by the committees. The difficulties and limitations of private practitioners have my warmest sympathy. I have always done and will always do my best to help them, but so long as the great hospitals and medical schools are maintained by Government, it is reasonable that they should be officered by Government servants, and so long as Government continue to get the best men they can by open competition of the severest kind, I fail to see that there is any valid reason for complaints. Another need felt greatly by the profession is that of some such Act as the

MEDICAL ACTS

of England, by which properly educated and duly qualified men may be distinguished from the hosts of quacks, charlatans and impostors who everywhere abound. It is not to be expected that the State can put down or try to put down quackery, but it would be something to be able to tell regular practitioners from the predatory free lances, and if, in addition to a register, somebody analogous to the Medical Council of England were appointed, another advantage would be gained, and it would be possible to elevate and improve the condition of the profession by purging it of those members—few and yet still far more common than they ought to be—who disgrace themselves and help to degrade medicine by public advertisements, the issue of obscene catalogues, and other objectionable practices.

The elimination of such persons would raise the tone of the whole profession and improve our ethical standards, which are much too low. Another great and crying need both for the profession and the public is the extension to India of those modern discoveries which are so fruitful for good in Europe, and which have such splendid potentialities of future development. It is not creditable that India, whose crowded millions are as interested as any in the solution of the problems of disease, and the provision of remedies, should be doing nothing to bring about such desirable results.

SANITARY NEEDS.

Dealing with this branch of his subject Dr. Harvey said: I may begin by admitting that in spite of all that has been done, Indian sanitation even in the large towns is still in its infancy ; while in many of the smaller towns it has not yet been born, and in most villages, not so much as thought of in a practical sense Drainage, conservancy, water supply, ventilation are all neglected ; vaccination submitted to rather than welcomed, suggestions for improvement fall upon deaf ears, and there is neither the motive nor the money to carry them out. The solution of the problem seems hopeless, yet it must be found. The Governments of Europe are calling on India to attack cholera in its home ; practical sanitarians like Miss Nightingale suggest plans for doing so ; exhortations, remonstrations, protests against the Government of India are not wanting, and it is lectured like a forward child for its shortcomings and supposed supineness. I tell you, gentlemen, as His Excellency the Viceroy has told us to-day, that the Government of India is willing and anxious to do what it can. It recognizes, however, as all reflective people must recognize, the enormous difficulties in the way ; not financial difficulties only, though these are many and great, but chiefly, and before all, difficulties due to the iguorance, prejudices, callousness and superstitions of the people. No Government, and least of all an alien Government, can ignore these. You can no more make people clean than you can make them moral by acts and regulations, and no laws or regulations are likely to be successful unless the educated opinion of the country is in their favour. People who have once learned the blessings and comforts of cleanliness leaven those below them, each step in improved sanitation leads to others, progress widens slowly down from precedent to precedent, converts increase, knowledge spreads, and a sufficient public opinion is at last created to sanction and accept the reform. This process has had to be passed through in England, and has been an uphill task as all sanitarians can testify. In India the conservative habits of the people, the binding force of caste, of use and wont of family traditions and the example of their fathers make the work of educating them even harder still, while the general poverty of the country as measured in coin, makes it very difficult to induce them to consent to measures which must involve fresh taxation. The results of sanitary work are measured chiefly by vital statistics, but people have to be fairly educated before they can understand what statistics mean, and require the imaginative faculty to realize them when understood. A death-rate reduced from 50 to 20 is accepted with complacency but even educated people have to think it over before they realize that in India such figures would mean the saving of 8,400,000 lives a year, and some 50,000,000 cases of avoidable illness. There are no such wasterels as sickness and death. Once get people to appreciate this they will be more ready to pay for preventive measures.

MR. HART'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ernest Hart said :—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—The duty and privilege of encouraging and supporting such Conferences has, of late years, without exception, been recognised by Sovereigns and the heads of the State of all European countries. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was like, your Excellency, the official President and patron of both of the great meetings of a similar character which have taken place in England at the International Medical Congress in London, and at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The Prince of Wales attended the opening meetings of both and delivered valuable addresses. The question which he put "if preventable why not prevent it ?" in respect to the mortality from preventable diseases in Great Britain, is still more painfully though hopefully applicable to this great Empire. As we have heard from Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, the progress already made in India is of the most striking character, and under the guidance of the medical profession and of the medical services of India the death-rate of the European troops has, in the course of thirty years, been reduced from 69 per thousand to 15 per thousand ; that is to say in mortality alone, apart from invaliding, the strength of the British Army has been increased by half—nay by three-quarters. The pre-Homeric maxim that "A good physician skilled in wounds to heal, is more than arms to the public weal" has been far more emphatically realised in this Empire and in this era than even that great seer could have anticipated. And, indeed, this is but the natural result of the addition of that great science and art of preventive medicine to the then sole vocation of the physician, which was limited to healing diseases and injuries already acquired. The Indian Medical officers and the practitioners of to-day have trebled the power, trebled the duration of life, trebled the efficiency of the British Army, and have increased the chances of life of the whole population wherever their advice has been followed to a corresponding extent. Your Excellency knows well how vast have been the services to the Empire that has been rendered, and it may truly be said that in the proportion to which the Government of India, which has always shown its solicitude for the welfare of the public and for all measures which can relieve them from plagues, pestilence, and preventable disease, in the proportion that the Government can assist and that the people of India can be awakened to the unspeakable value to them of measures of sanitation, to that extent will the great profession represented by this Congress be enabled to relieve the Indian public of that enormous burden, that great expenditure of life which is still due to causes which are preventable, and which therefore ought to be prevented. While the mortality in India from cholera alone amounts to three-quarters of a million, while fevers strike down and give rise to a mortality of 4½ millions out of seven millions, it must be evident that a work of almost inappreciable magnitude still remains to be done. This work the officers of the medical services, and, the medical and sanitary officers of India are prepared and able to do when the municipalities and the people of India are sufficiently instructed and sufficiently alive to their own interests to undertake everywhere the provision of pure water and to cease from polluting the water which they drink, and to take the necessary measures for cleansing the soil. I heard only last night of a local paper which in deploring the absence from the district of medical officers who had been called to other places, naively said that during their absence a considerable number of deaths had occurred from "natural causes." This has of course its comic side, but it has also a serious moral. These deaths were deaths from cholera and from fever. These, my Lord, are not natural causes, do not rise from natural causes, are not natural but deaths from unnatural causes, deaths due to negligence and to defiance to the laws of nature. It is not a Utopian dream that cholera and most fevers may be banished from the soil of India, and this by measures which every municipality and every individual has it in his hands and in his power to carry out or to further. There is no reason why cholera and why malarious fevers should not be as effectually banished from the soil of India as from that of any European country. In the course of the deliberations of this Congress evidence will undoubtedly be produced that malarious fever and persistent fevers are the result of impure drinking-water. Medical science has day by day acquired new powers and new knowledge which will put in the hands of every man and of every municipality to banish cholera, to annihilate malarious fevers and assist and probably to annihilate diphtheria, and to free Eastern as the Western countries from these fatal scourges to humanity which we know now to be mainly due to individual and collective neglects. The one word which is the keynote of the whole reform is water, water, water—everywhere to have only pure and unpolluted water for drinking purposes. Medical science, therefore, comes to the Government of India and to the people of India with its hands full of high promises beneficently fulfilled, and also with the promise of future gifts of health and strength "based," upon an assured and still growing knowledge. We may hope, nay we may feel assured, that your Excellency's presence, for which we now desire to thank you, is due not only to the recognition of the vast services rendered by men high in honour and in position in the medical service of the past and of the present, but indeed to the invidual exertions, skill and services of every member of the medical profession in India covenanted and uncovenanted, official and non-official, independent and private as well as official and public in their functions. That progress depends largely upon the impulse of generosity and economic liberality however great the expenditure on the part of the municipal and rural sanitary authorities. It must depend also largely upon the encouragement which the Government of India is able to give out of its public funds to laboratories of research to clinical laboratries attached and to be attached to hospitals, and to other bodies, as well as to the great dispensaries throughout the Empire. It is impossible not to observe that in this respect India is starved, that medical research and clinical research are ill-equipped and ill-found in this country.

Finally, I have to ask this assembly to express its warm and heartfelt gratitude to your Excellency for officially attending on this occasion. I trust, and may be permitted to hope, that the scientific resources placed at the disposal of medical officers and medical men in India may, in the immediate future, be so considerably increased that they may be more adequately equipped for the great duties which lie before them, and of which your Lordship to-day testifies the sense of their importance.

THE trial by jury of Romanelli, the murderer of Sister Agostina, will be commenced at Rome at the end of this month or beginning of next.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requisites, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co., Hamerton Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ROMAN AND BRITISH INDIAN SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. LEE-WARNER in his paper on the above subject proceeded as follows :—

IS BRITISH RULE POPULAR ?

In the first place we are foreigners, and in the second we are schoolmasters ; and we can hardly expect that the heart of many races, so much at variance with each other, should come forth to meet us with a wave of gratitude and sympathy. Not long ago I heard the greatest Hindu of the present generation, the late gifted Mr. Justice Telang, hissed in the Bombay Senate-house because he had supported the Age of Consent Act. Yet he was a patriotic Hindu of Hindus, whose health broke down in the conflict between his loved Aryan civilisation and the force of Western ideas. In forming any opinion as to the popularity of our rule, we must draw a distinction between the sentiments of the masses and the sentiments of the classes. The spell which we exercise over the masses is British justice and impartiality. But as we recede from the past the lively memory of the injustice and disorders which we have replaced fades more and more from the mind, and the increasing condemnation of British rule, which proceeds from the vernacular Press, reaches a larger audience. Our very impartiality in the religious riots, which have of late revived, brings us into collision with the excited prejudices of both the communities who may be in conflict. I have also heard it remarked by many Indians that the substitution of native magistrates for British officials weakens the confidence of the ignorant masses in our administration of justice, especially since it happens that these magistrates are mainly drawn from one class of the community. All this we must expect, but I have no doubt that the blessings of the British peace and British justice are widely appreciated. I prefer to quote in this connection from a thoughtful article written by Mr. R. P. Karkaria in the last *Calcutta Review*. "Simple as the peoples of India are they are not so foolish as to think that the millennium will be reached when the Bengalee shall rule the Punjab, and the Mahratta lord it ever Bengal ; when the Sikh shall sway Gujerat, and the Banya and Borah keep in check Rajputana ; when the Madrassi shall represent the supreme authority in Sind and Beloochistan ; and the Pathan and Biluch deal justice in Travancore." "The moral sin of which England is guilty is that of governing 3,000,000,000 creatures in every way better than they have been governed in the past or can govern themselves at present, or any time in the future." That I believe to be the general conviction of the masses who still have the native states to look to if they want to see a type of home-rule. With the educated classes the case is somewhat different. Education has for centuries been the monopoly of a few castes, and they cannot help feeling the drift of our rule from status to contract. Privileges cannot be threatened without sore feelings, and although the higher castes and classes still hold their own under our system, they know that a consciousness of their own rights and potentialities is being awakened in the minds of intelligent men of other castes. Our efforts to raise the low castes are bitterly resented, and grave offence to the privileged classes is caused by the endeavours made by Government to give a fair representation in the public service, and on the boards of municipalities and districts to all important sections of the community. The interests and the aspirations of the few are opposed to our policy, and the gulf only widens as further concessions are made. M. Karkaria, from whom I have just quoted, writes of what he terms wild political critics in these terms :—"With their impossible demands ; with their specious loyalty and deep-rooted hatred of their foreign rulers ; with their preposterous search after the phantom of premature political advancement before attending to the crying need of social and moral reform ; with their uncompromising attitude of stern hostility to the entire official class ; with their fruitless criticism of all the acts of Government, and their malicious imputation to it of false and unworthy motives." There is both truth and exaggeration in this picture. Political abstractions founded upon English facts are no doubt being applied to a society which, as Sir Henry Maine observed, belongs, through nine-tenths of its structure, to the thirteenth century of the West. I have heard a solemn discussion in Poona upon the preposterous idea that British troops should remain in India, to maintain order, and the 800 civil servants of the Crown should be replaced by native officers, which practically means by representatives of the classes. Aspirations such as these must be disappointed, but their discussion is not wholly and evil. The intellect of India is to some extent awakening from a long sleep, and it is good that it should try conclusions with hard facts. Its Press is sourrilous and thoughtless, but its very exaggerations and misrepresentations may perhaps work their own cure. The truth will ultimately settle down, and the Indian reader is already getting tired of the crude and reckless language of his ill-conducted newspapers. The intense antipathy to British rule which the vernacular Press exhibits does not, I believe, represent the bulk of the opinion of the educated classes, who are shrewd enough to see that the protection of India by land and sea cannot be secured by the India peoples, and that the protection of a just Government, notwithstanding its levelling principles and its troublesome reforms, is worth the price that the country pays for it.

There is, however, one source of misunderstanding which public opinion at home can do much to correct. Foreigners as we are and must remain, there is no reason why we should, like the Romans, treat the natives as barbarians. A courtesy of manner is a quality which might win many converts to British rule, and it is an English schools that this lesson may best be taught to the future military and civil offices of the Queen. The fault does not lie wholly with what I hear misnamed Anglo-Indian society. It was long ago remarked that the Englishman is an island rather than an islander, bleak rough, and inaccessible. You must not depreciate the constant jar to the nerves of you countrymen which the worries and irritations of tropical life, the flattery of well-intentioned visitors the pride and even insolence of caste, and the manners and customs of the East entail. Allowance must be made for human nature the sense of superiority which is at once the pride and the bane of a ruling race. A carping Press not nearly assails the British official, but it compares our honoured institutions and measures to the worn types of Asiatic extortion. For all this allowances must be made, and the stories I sometime hear in England of gross insult to Indian gentlemen may be disbelieved or regarded as exceptional lapses. But there still remain an exclusiveness and an occasional roughness of manner which are detrimental to the interests of India, and which are felt especially by those Indians who have been received into English society, or are able to compare manners at home with manners in India. The removal of this source of unpopularity lies in the hands not only of the civil official, but of the British soldier and the British merchant, and I believe that there is a growing sense of our obligations in this respect.

I may conclude this paper with a few remarks upon a subject which is not of less importance than the moral and material progress of India. I refer to the

RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE OF INDIA.

The British Government has declared and followed a policy of complete religious neutrality, and the countenance which the State gives to missionary societies goes no farther than religious toleration, and a welcome to all agencies alike which advance education and promote a higher morality. As a public servant I must adhere to that attitude, however deep may be my abiding sense of the mighty power for good which Christianity has exercised in Europe and might exert in India. But in a country where religion and social bonds are two threads inseparably interwoven in the same web, where social reform cannot be effected without religious change, and where the "pax Britannica" is constantly broken by the jarring strife of religious differences, the administrator, is bound to watch with care the course of the great streams of faiths and beliefs which carry the population this or that way. Reverting to the plan which I have adopted throughout of contrasting the state of affairs in the Roman empire with that of British India, I notice that three influences of Roman rule which prepared Europe for the adoption of a new faith are at work in India. The "pax Romana" rendered possible the travels of St. Paul, and protected the Apostle from the fury of intolerant persecution. It broke down the boundaries of rival races, and levelled barriers to the spread of Christianity. The "pax Britannica" has rendered it equally possible for earnest men to present to India their treasure of great price and the secret of our success as statesmen or lawgivers. The Romans again united the intellectual civilisation and language of the Greeks to the strength of their own law and their consummate powers of organisation. The strongest bond of union between men is a common speech ; and a language which cannot be the vehicle of new thoughts is an insurmountable barrier to the spread of ideas. The language of our Bible, as for example, its one word—charity, reminds us of what we owe to the power of Greek expression. In India the political reformer and advocate of representative institutions knows that he cannot advance a step without dressing in Hindu letters English words. The translators of the Bible have met with similar difficulties, and the spread of English has been their only resource. In the third place there is an alogy between Rome and Great Britain not only in the extension of peace and an expressive language, but also in the spread of a universal law extending an equal protection to high and low caste, to Hindu and Mahomedan, to man and woman—in fact to all of God's creatures, and preparing society for the consideration of the rights of fellow creatures whom selfish ordinance had placed beyond the pale of almost human intercourse. But here the parallel between Rome and Great Britain is to some extent interrupted. In the failure of philosophy the subjects of Rome were not hopelessly baffled and disappointed. They were tempted to hear new things if haply the true God might be found. The unknown God was still sought after, although he was, in the words of Euripides, "hard to guess at." But in India a torpor of mind and a lack of interest has succeeded to the exposure of errors and superstitious beliefs. As Sir Charles Elliott lately observed, "Hindu philosophy was introspective and incurious, occupied in pantheism and the mortality of matter, so that when it fell into decay it left a state of apathy and quietism, and a tendency to relapse into atheism." I am not sure that this is not a passing stage. I am at least certain that many thoughtful Hindus are dissatisfied with the present condition of their religion, and that a spiritual interest is being slowly aroused, from which missionary workers derive encouragement. The satisfaction which Wordsworth saw in the mind of the Pagan suckled in a creed outworn is being more and more withdrawn from the educated classes of India. If the leaders of Indian society should one day wake up to a full knowledge of the truth and its freedom, and if through their influence there should filter down into the masses a widespread reformation, Great Britain will find herself face to face with a situation unlike anything which the world has as yet witnessed. Pitt more than a century ago saw foreign princes buying votes in the House of Commons. Yet the only effect which our imperial responsibilities have produced on the Great Britain during the nineteenth century has been a slight reaction upon English ideas. What might be expected both here and in India if a new breath were breathed upon the dry bones of the East, and a living spirit infused into Asiatic society, if the opposition to our policy ceased, and enthusiasm and spiritual life awakened India to a new life? England might then feel that the virtue had not gone out from her in vain, and she might herself receive back from the East new thoughts and new lights upon old problems, whilst India, united by one hope and one aim, would advance along undreamt of paths. The invasion of the Roman Empire by the barbarians might than be repeated in the exodus of spiritual and moral forces from regenerated India. This is perhaps a dream, and all that it is at present safe for me to say is that under the influence of the conditions which I have mentioned there are signs of unrest and religious upheaval in India, which indicate feeling after truth and a raising of the questions "What life is ? what God is ? what we are ?"

I must, however, bring my remarks to a close. The responsibilities with which it has pleased Providence to entrust us in India are very grave ; and the accomplishment of our mission depends mainly upon two conditions a healthy, persistent, and not half-hearted, interest and control exercised by public opinion here, and the efficiency as well as the sufficiency of the small British regiment which directs the Indian administration under Her Majesty's Viceroys and Governors. No doubt all power and authority rest in the last resort on the sword, but it is for the most part a sheathed sword. India cannot defend herself by sea or land, and we must be prepared to draw the sword on her behalf. She has not yet learned the whole duty of man to man or even religious tolerance, and we must, by force if necessary preserve the internal peace. But our victories must mainly be those of peace, and since the problems of Indian administration are so complex, public opinion here must be pronounced with full knowledge and deliberation, and our agents of British policy in India must be the best men you can send forth. There are many intelligent Indians who are watching with grave concern the apparent depreciation of the Indian Civil Service as the competition falls off with the rupee. But at all cost the Indian vineyard must find good honest work men, imbued with Christian purpose and high political aims. Our nation is indispensable to the divided peoples of India as its defenders, as the only possible cement to its social and religious ranks, as impartial administrators of law and justice, and as the messengers of a higher and more progressive civilisation. It is an idle dream to expect popularity in India, and the men who do their duty to you and to the country in which they serve will be spattered with newspaper abuse. We want, therefore, strong men, as well as earnest and patient men. The problems of Indian administration become every day more tangled, and the actual work more heavy as the population increases, and as the Indian races acquire new desires and new aspirations.—

"For men begin to pass their nature's bound
And find their future in the hopes they supplant
Their proper joys and griefs : they grow too great
For narrow creeds of right and wrong, which fade
Before the unmeasured thirst for good."

These lines of Browning point in my opinion to the most striking contrast between Rome's and Great Britain's ideas of empire. Terse but sufficient was the Latin expression *vici* ; for, with the Imperium which followed her conquests, and with the maintenance of the Roman peace, Rome felt that her task was accomplished. The material profits of victory were thenceforward the Roman's right. The British ruler has a wider vision of new hopes and cares, of a future federation of mankind, of a laborious straining after a higher moral and social life, of the progressive growth of the different societies and communities which owe a common allegiance to the Queen Empress—a growth which must be suited to their environments and capabilities—and above all of an account which this country must one day render to the giver of all victory. The conquest was not completed on the fields of Indian battles. Nay, it only begins when the sword is sheathed ; and in the struggle with wrong and selfishness which then ensues, the forces of your Indian officials need constant reinforcement and encouragement from the centre of our national life, a sound public opinion in England, whence the virtue of British empire may go forth to the uttermost parts of the Queen's dominions.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It is a matter of great importance to native industries to learn that the Viceroy is interested in technical education. The efforts made by schools of art have done only a little towards improving natives of India, and it is, we are told, under consideration to abolish these institutions so far as total Government support is concerned, and substitute technical schools where artizans like cobblers, tailors, carvers, and other such workmen will be afforded opportunities of not only learning for themselves, but of imparting to their successors an improved style of work. Native workmen are very conservative. For instance a shoemaker will take his son (for a son *must* follow his father's profession) and teach him his trade. He cannot afford to send him to a school and what education he gives him in his trade he starts at five years of age. Similarly in all other industries. Machinery certainly turns out larger profits, but at the same time is above the reach of ordinary artisans, so they must suit themselves to their circumstances, and in doing so, keep only to a certain groove without means of improvement. Government has at last had its eyes open to the fact, and the Viceroy when he disposes of the more intricate and important problems at his elbow now, will turn his attention to the good of this vast section of the population of India. Sir George Birdwood has advocated this measure, and latterly Mr. Tellery has brought it very forcibly before the Secretary of State for India. *A propos* of Mr. Tellery, the general opinion is that he has not been well treated. He went to the Chicago Exposition as Commissioner for India, the Government of India helping him without risk with Rs. 10,000. From what we learn, this amount in itself was absorbed in packing and cases for transport. Mr. Tellery took articles of note from various important Native States in India on exhibition only. He also took from all parts of India specimens and collections of arts, industries, and curios valued at about ten lakhs of rupees. Before these were opened at the Exhibition he paid about Rs. 1,80,000 as duty in addition to freight. He also had the prohibition to guard against selling prior to the closing of the exposition. With all these drawbacks, he obtained a large number of prizes, which he took for the exhibitors and manufacturers in their names and not his. His pecuniary losses have been great. His success for the manufacturers has been good, so far that the trade between India and America in native industries, arts, and curios has been considerably extended. For himself he has not even received the thanks of Government. On the other hand, the Government helped the tea syndicate with Rs. 50,000 to start with, and has been and is affording tea an impetus ever since, in spite of its failure. We mention this matter now as the contrast is so great and is causing much concern among the industrial portion of our Indian population.

AT Rome the other day was published the Apostolic Constitution to preserve the privileges of the Eastern Christians in union with the Roman Church.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

THE only telegraphic commercial news to hand through Reuter this morning was from New York, other markets having remained closed yesterday for the holidays. The price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 5 11-16 cents per lb.; but March Futures were 3 points higher, at 5·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for three days) were 150,000 bales; and this season's figures now compare as follows with those of the two previous years —

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's Receipts...	150,000	144,000	90,000
Four days' do	208,000	185,000	113,000

The value of Bar Silver in New York yesterday was ¼ cent cheaper at 59¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars.

COTTON.—A large business has been reported in this staple here to-day, the total purchase summing up 2,950 bales, the market having been steady in tone; and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,300 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 1,000 Bengal, at Rs. 140-60: and 100 each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 170; Khandwa, at Rs. 164; and Damargaum, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 1,650 bales, made up of 400 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 139-46; 250 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 150/6; and Khandwa, at Rs. 163/4; 200 each of Chaligaum, at Rs. 140; and Karanja, at Rs. 170; 100 Malkapore, at Rs. 161; and 50 each, of Barsee, at Rs. 184¼; and Jobra Ginned, at Rs. 177; and, of old stuff, 100 Westerns, at Rs. 159; and 50 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 152¼ per candy.

This morning's telegrams reported further rain in every district of the Bengal circle, the fall ranging from 14 cents at Beawar, to 72 cents at Agra; but it looked like clearing up this morning at Cawnpore, and in the other districts, the weather had become bright with no sign of rain. In the Oomra circle generally it had become more seasonable; and also in the Dhollera circle with the exception of the Dhollera district proper where it was still cloudy; while at Broach the plants were flourishing and in flower, and could scarcely look better than they did.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The feeling in these markets has been steady to-day, and business for export has been upon a moderate scale in both; the only change in prices being in the case of *Linseed* which has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Tuesday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,088	bales.
Wheat	5,761	cwts.
Linseed	5,641	"
Rapeseed	3,766	"
Gingelly	15,538	"
Groundnuts	2,782	"
Castorseed	3,507	"
Rice	12,411	"

FREIGHTS.—This market re-opened after the holidays very quiet in tone, with hardly any demand from shippers; but sellers have been still asking the same high rates as before. During the holidays, speculators chartered the Aston Hall (s) for early January loading, at about 17s. 9d. or 18s. per ton, for one Continental port and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 0 29-32d. Demand, a little Telegraphic also having been given at the latter rate; and for three months' sight Credits the rate named has been 1s. 1d. for ready Bills, and for near delivery; but we have heard of nothing offering. In forward Telegraphic a moderate amount has been reported at 1s. 0 29-32d. from the 15th January transfer; but later in the day this rate was not obtainable before February; and the market closed quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Credits 3	" 1s. 1d.	"
Francs 3	" 1'26¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103 9-16 to 5/8 for the approaching settlement; but hardly any business, either for Money or Account has transpired to-day; and the market closed this evening without change.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed to-day for the Christmas holidays.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon & Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden Zanzibar section interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Teheran Route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	2	35 p.m.	...	21
Suez	27	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	19	...	3
" Karachi	...	12	...	1
" Madras	...	50	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 26.

10 p.m. — 75·1

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27.

6 a.m. — 71·4
10 a.m. — 77·6
2 p.m. — 82·2
4 p.m. — 80·9

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	96,000	2,23,000	4,000	3,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	494	9	711
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	19,15,588	27,57,795	1,03,995	47,77,373
Total for 23 weeks..	20,11,588	29,85,795	1,07,995	51,05,378
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,598	1,90,499	1,604	2,86,701
Per mile of Ry do.	205	413	4	622
Total to corresponding date do.	20,65,916	27,12,807	78,003	48,56,726

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 41,299
Ditto to date ..... " 48,652

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th Dec. 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,399	35,114	4,276	...	...	52,633
Goods	70,196	78,203	..	8,907	4,74,465	...
Other earnings	2,514	5,009	..	2,495	...	21,995
Total for week	1,12,100	1,18,326	..	6,226	...	...
Aggregate ..	23,59,830	19,57,452	..	..	4,00,423	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GLASSPOLE—ROWLAND—December 22, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. J. A. Sellar, M. A., Chaplain of Ghorepuri, and the Rev. C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Byculla, William Henry Glasspole, Esq., R. N., youngest son of Robert Glasspole, Esq., R. N., to Ada, youngest daughter of the late F. Rowland, Esq., of Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla, Bombay.

SECUNDERABAD.

BIRTH

LOWINSKY—December 25, at Secunderabad (Deccan), the wife of T. H. Lowinsky, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894.

IN the peroration of his presidential address at the Tenth National Congress Mr. Alfred Webb revealed the true secret why the broad principles underlying the speech fitted so incongruously with much of the propaganda he was sent all the way from Waterford to espouse, for he told the assembled politicians that he had delivered the address just as he had prepared it before leaving Ireland, save for a few sentences. If Mr. Webb had reserved the task of writing the oration until arriving in India, and had then submitted the draft thereof to some of the leading lights of the movement, pressure would doubtless have been brought to bear upon him to recast his speech in an altogether different mould. Whether the high sense of duty which controls the Quaker conscience of Mr. Webb would have permitted of such a re-construction as wire-pulling expediency would have suggested we cannot say, but certainly the address, as it stands, must have come as an unpleasant surprise to those who heard it. The member for Waterford is a prominent advocate of peace principles, but we fear that his well-meaning efforts at Madras will bring not peace but a sword between the Indian Standing Committee and the London Committee of the Congress. The former body will desire to know from the latter how it is that a President sent out to complain of the determination of responsible administrators, both here and at Home, not to reduce the number of Europeans in the Civil Services to infinitesimal proportions should declare that the services of men of the training, temper, and turn of mind of the Covenanted Service may "for generations to come be necessary." They will ask what possessed the Home Committee in importing a President to condemn what the Chairman of the Reception Committee at the Congress termed the "selfishness of the bureaucracy," who merely tells them that "never has more conscience been brought to the Government of a conquered country" than that displayed by the much-abused "bureaucracy." It is cold comfort to graduates who have tried in vain to enter the door of Government service to be told that "education in itself conveys no special claims to employment by the State." The speech, containing as it did these and many other truths as wholesome as they were unwelcome to the hearers, has illustrated very clearly the real character of the support the Congress movement receives from people at home who have no personal knowledge of India. They are generally speaking well-meaning conscientious men, who have been misguided into the belief that the salvation of India is to be found in giving to its people those forms of constitutional government, which, as Mr. Webb frankly said, have cost less conservative Western nations, "centuries of toil and effort." They mistake the voice of the pleaders and publicists who form the major portion of the Congress delegates as the voice of the people, the great mass of whom care no more about the Congress than they do about the delimitation of spheres of influence in Africa, or the tariff question in America. "The political atmosphere, that which we here hope to breathe," said Mr. Webb, "is one in which no thought of greed, or lust, or low ambition should enter." Under this lofty conviction the member for Waterford and many other "friends of India" at home have subscribed to the Congress propaganda without duly enquiring whether their idea that this political organisation makes for righteousness above all else is justified by facts.

Realising that conscientious Puritans of Mr. Webb's stamp are the foremost of their supporters in Great Britain, the Congress leaders have very discreetly given prominence in their programme year by year to two or three of the moral questions in which the Non-conformist Conscience is specially interested. We do not say that the Cantonments and Abkari resolutions are put forward merely as decoys, but certainly they have served that purpose in the case of the gentleman who moved for the appointment of the Opium Commission. While regarding the task of presiding over that "august assembly" as the "highest privilege" that had ever fallen to his lot, Mr. Webb's sense of unworthiness for so signal an honour was deepened as he thought on these things. "I must confess," said this descendant of the Quakers of New England, "that as a member of a professedly Christian land, I am almost ashamed to stand before you." In a fine burst of righteous indignation he asked what had been the consequence of the contact of Western civilization with that of the East. "Have you wronged us, or have we wronged you? Have you for individual gain forced ruin and demoralization upon us, or have we forced them upon you?" In reply he declared that these questions carried their own answers, and that the English who originally owed their highest civilization and culture to the East, had in return handed back "some benefits but also some of the lowest products of Western civilization." It would almost seem from these words that Mr. Webb knows so little of the history of the country as to entertain the idea that the use of alcoholic liquors was unknown in India until the days of British rule, and that the smoking and eating of opium were never thought of by the natives until the establishment of the East India Company. The periodical literature of anti-opium societies at home have often been strangely wide of the mark as to facts, but we cannot think that even in those publications the use of opium has been described as originating in the West. Having been the instrument through whom the Opium Commission was thrust upon a reluctant country. Mr. Webb comes to India and with charming innocence gently complains to the Madras delegates that he "finds little reference" to the opium question in the voluminous official reports in which the deliberations of previous sessions have been preserved for the benefit of a grateful posterity. He resignedly added that as the business for the session had been already planned it could not be altered, but remarked that he and his anti-opium friends would in the future look to the knowledge and advice of the Congress for help. If, however, an organisation which prides itself on dealing with the important and pressing subjects of the day, does not include the opium question in its programme just after public opinion has been directed thereto by the Opium Commission they are not likely to do so hereafter. Indeed, it would be a reflection upon the undoubted acumen of the Congress leaders to suppose that they will, if they can possibly help it, allow any resolution to be submitted on so thorny a subject. If the Congress declares for restricting, much less prohibiting, the use of opium such limited support as they receive amongst certain sections of the people of India will be endangered; if they declare for the *status quo* their friends at Home will wonder whether, after all, the Congress is doing such yeoman service in the cause of morality as they have supposed. We cannot, therefore, think that Mr. Webb's request for advice on the opium question will be put on the list of outstanding business for the next session.

The poverty of the people was, of course, touched upon by Mr. Webb, and the inevitable comparison was drawn between the United Kingdom and India in this respect. The climatic and other conditions under which the masses of the people in Great Britain live are so widely separated from those appertaining to the inhabitants of India, and the respective standards of living are so divergent, that the analogy is of little or no value for practical purposes. As Mr. Fowler pointed out in his Budget statement in the House of Commons last August it would be foolish to maintain that there is no poverty in India, but under British rule that poverty has diminished, and not increased. With Mr. Webb's remarks regarding the injustice of some of the Home Charges we readily agree, and we trust that his friendliness to India will in future show itself in the direction of protesting in Parliament against these burdens, rather than in saddling upon the country additional burdens, as was the case when Mr. Webb first initiated a debate in Parliament upon an Indian subject. Coming from a country that in the past has suffered greatly from the mistaken diagnosis of outsiders as to her peculiar agrarian ills, Mr. Webb wisely confined himself to a few generalities in regard to the great agricultural problems of India. He, however, said enough to show that he does not take an unduly pessimistic view of the situation, and that he has sufficient faith in "the bureaucracy" to believe they will be enabled to devise a satisfactory remedy. We cannot equally commend his references to the Enlarged Legislative Councils as illustrating the tendency of the rulers of India towards "the administrative mutilation of the manifest intentions of Parliament." Mr. Webb since he arrived in Bombay has heard complaints that the distribution of non-official seats is most unsatisfactory, and that while some interests are over-represented, other interests are not represented at all. Any interest that is left out in the cold regards it a paramount necessity that it should be forwith included in a representation calculated to increase its dignity and importance, and the complaint which Mr. Webb voiced is by no means confined to India, but is more or less applicable to every country where representative institutions have not emerged from the experimental stage. India is so vast a country, that no scheme that the wit of man could devise would enable the Government of any Province to apportion the limited number of seats available for non-official members in such a way as to give all-round satisfaction. When due allowance has been made for these and a few other defects in Mr. Webb's arguments and inferences, the presidential address for wholesome truth, for candid, if unintentional, revelations of the weak points in the armoury of the Congress, and for lofty sentiment deserves the careful consideration of Congressmen and their supporters both in India and at Home.

THE December number of the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society has just been issued, and is in every way worthy to rank with its predecessors. Perhaps as regards illustrations it surpasses most, Messrs. Mintern Bros., of London, having supplied some excellent photo-zincographs. The number opens with another instalment of Mr. Stuart Baker's "Birds of North Cachar," and Surgeon-Major Kirtikar continues to discourse on the "Poisonous Plants of Bombay." Then follows the most important paper of the number, in which Veterinary-Major G. J. R. Rayment, late Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh, treats of mule-breeding, a subject of the utmost interest in India. If horse-breeding is little understood in India and by few, says he, mule-breeding is even less so. And in order to enlighten them Mr. Rayment gives in brief the benefit of his seven and a half years' experience of the subject. In the first few lines he discusses the difference between a mule and a jennet, a difference which perhaps none but experts know. A mule is the hybrid produced by crossing the male ass with a horse-mare; the jennet, the produce of the female ass by the horse stallion. For the production of mules the Government of India maintains donkeys of nine different breeds, importing them from Italy, France, Spain, Cyprus, Persia, Arabia, Bokhara, and Khorassan. The Italian is pronounced best whether as regards bone, appearance, or ability to stand the climate of this country. But he is expensive, and a really well-bred donkey stallion costs twelve hundred rupees delivered at the Babugarh depot. Among the advantages of breeding mules for ordinary labour purposes, Mr. Rayment points out that a mule fetches more and does more work than a donkey, and as to the mare, his dam, whatever her faults may be they go no further, whilst if used for breeding horses she would transmit her defects illimitably. And he is prepared to suggest that in order to prevent the transmission of defects that Government shall impose a tax on all entire horses in a breeding district in order to prevent any but approved animals being used for breeding purposes. The size of the mule depends very much on the size of the mare, but small mares produce much larger mules than themselves. A mule which does not measure between thirteen hands and thirteen three is not considered strong enough for service, whilst an objection to any above that height is found in the fact that it involves a large amount of extra work in lifting their loads from the ground to the saddle. For riding mules, an animal with better shoulders than the pack-mule is required and he must have fair action at the trot. But as long as they are not too light and leggy they may be of any height. A good riding mule will walk five miles an hour with ease, can trot and canter as smoothly as a horse and will often jump like a deer. Being as sure-footed as a goat he is an excellent mount for a hilly country. As he is wanted for fast work, more care must be devoted to examine him for soundness. For draught much the same points must be looked for as in a harness horse, and a mule of any height may be used. Mr. Rayment gives some points to be observed, and cautions us that mules are frequently difficult to handle. They rarely bite, but they are extremely handy with their heels, and kick with both force and precision Now and then, they strike with their fore-legs. They have too a knack of suddenly sitting down like a dog, and then rolling over which is most disconcerting. Beating them and all ill-treatment only makes them worse, for they have plenty of pluck and obduracy. There is only one way that he knows of dealing with a really refractory mule.—"Get him by the ear and give it a twist, and he subsides instanter. It has to be done pretty quickly, for they soon learn the trick and do their best to prevent a hold being taken." But there is one defect in Veterinary Major Rayment's paper regarding it from a natural history standpoint. He has told the student what a jennet is, but nothing more neither as to whether jennets are much bred nor how they compare with mules Persons interested in mule-breeding may know all about this but the student does not, and after all it is for the student that the paper was intended. Following Mr. Rayment's paper is a short note in "Birds from Central India in Barnes's Handbook" by Mr. W. T. Blandford, followed by a treatise on the "Nidification of certain birds, the nests of which have not been previously recorded in India," by Mr. B. B. Osmaston. Mr. Inverarity also contributes a paper on "The four-horned antelope," which has the fault of all Mr. Inverarity's contributions being far shorter than we should like. Reviews and miscellaneous notes complete the score, two of them being illustrated.

IF Karachi had but someone to push it, some European head and shoulders above his compeers, who could inspire an amount of energy amongst them, and know how to advertise its facilities, Karachi might hope to flourish like a green bay-tree. But it has not; a fact which is palpably demonstrated by the Administration Report which has just been issued. It is but a bald, uninteresting mass of figures, and a scattered re-production of departmental reports, which will not be read by half-a-dozen people who are not members of the Port Trust. Had those facts and figures been marshalled and set forth in a judiciously pithy style, and flavoured with just the slightest dash of prophecy, they would have attracted attention at Home and abroad, and have done the port some practical good. It is not our business, nor to our interest, to do this, we have more to gain by keeping Karachi in the back-ground if possible, and extolling the port of Bombay. But we must bear witness to the steady plodding of the trustees, whose conscientious labour compensates for their lack of brilliancy. The Lahore paper tries to help Karachi, but it is a futile effort, born of the never-to-be realised hope that Sind may one day be a part of the Punjab. But in the interest of Karachi was ever such an absolutely useless chapter ever written as that which is subscribed by the Chairman of the Trust? The entrance channel has been dredged to a depth of twenty-four feet, being nine inches deeper than last year; the Manora breakwater attained its majority this year, and was raised a distance of seven feet to the level of the shore end, and the rubble base reinforced on the sea-side; the extension of wharfage was commenced—and so the fecital goes, and the facts as they are stated are no more interesting and convey no more information than a page of school-boy's dates—William the Conqueror 1066 to 1087, William II. 1087 to 1100, and not a word of what occurred in the interval. The Karachi Port Trustees' report should have told us—or rather people interested in shipping and merchandise—what the effects of these improvements and extensions are likely to be, and what additional facilities they will afford to the shipping community. The aim and object of the whole thing should be to stir up interest in the port, and attract to it every possible ton of shipping, whether steam or sail, and every country craft, however insignificant. But the report just issued will be flung away before half-a-dozen pages have been glanced at.

NEWFOUNDLAND is undergoing a very severe trial just now, which it is feared will end in its extermination as a separate colony. Ten days ago, we are told, that two banks had failed, and the suspension brought about a very grave situation in the island. All payments by notes were refused, and the absolute dearth of currency entirely stopped business. Employes and labourers were everywhere being discharged, and great distress existed. The Colony forwarded an urgent appeal to the Imperial Government for help. This was, as we have said, ten days ago. Yesterday we learned further that the dearth of currency is so acute that the Government is unable to pay the salaries of its officials in specie, in place of which the expedient of issuing orders for goods has been adopted. The incorporation of Newfoundland with

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

EVACUATION OF NEWCHANG.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

It is officially announced in Yokohama that the Chinese have evacuated Newchang, and retired on Demshoda.

THE ENTENTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia is favoured at St. Petersburg, especially because it is hoped that a warm accord between the two Powers will have an important bearing when the time comes for a settlement between China and Japan.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The greatest distress and inconvenience continues to exist in Newfoundland, owing to the monetary deadlock caused by the failure of the two Banks.

The dearth of currency is so acute that the Government is unable to pay the salaries of its officials in specie, in place of which the expedient of issuing orders for goods has been adopted.

The incorporation of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada or its reversion to the status of a Crown Colony is regarded as inevitable.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The condition of Lord Randolph Churchill has become practically hopeless. His lordship is slowly sinking.

Dec. 27.

Lord Randolph Churchill has rallied slightly, but is still in a semi-comatose condition.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 20th instant, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Colonel Bindon Blood, R. E., will probably be appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to General Riles, in the Bengal Army Command.

THE WAZIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

Several columns of the Waziristan Field Force have now been conveyed to Kaniguram, nearly all of them being harassed by the enemy, who kept up a dropping fire. The Bannu Column had a brush with the enemy, when our transport animals were jammed in at Akotal, on the 21st instant, when numbers of Mahsuds crept up and continued firing, but were eventually dislodged and dispersed. There were few officers wounded on our side, but not severely. Snow is falling, and the weather is now intensely cold. Mulla Powindah is reported to have fled from Waziristan. Makin will be the head-quarters of the force for some weeks.

FREE PASSES TO MAHSUDS.

The *Pioneer* publishes a statement that certain political officers have given free passes to several Mahsuds, which show neither the name nor village of the bearer. Thus anyone could borrow one of these passes, and travel in safety about the country. The *Pioneer* comments severely upon this, and calls upon the Government to take notice of it.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Justice Tyrrell, North-West Provinces High Court, retires shortly from the bench, his health being very indifferent.

LEAVE.

Mr. Charles Crosthwaite takes three months' leave shortly, owing to ill-health.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

At the Congress's Meeting held to-day several resolutions were passed. The first Resolution, proposed by Mr. D. E. Wacha, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Sabapathy Moodelliar, protested against the injustice and impolicy of imposing the excise duty on cottons manufactured in British India as calculated to cripple seriously the infant mill industry in this country. The Congress deprecates such a surrender of Indian interests by the Secretary of State, and prays that the Government of India seek to sanction the exercise of the powers to exempt cottons from 20s to 24s from the operation of the Act. The president was authorized to telegraph the resolution to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State.

The second resolution expressed the profound alarm created by the action of the Government of India interfering with the existing permanent settlements in Bengal, and Behar; and with the terms of the sunnads of permanently settled states in Madras. The Congress pledged itself to oppose all such reactionary attacks on permanent settlements. It resolved to petition Parliament; the Congress also regretted that the Government of India have not only failed to carry out their pledges for permanent settlement in the provinces, in which it does not exist, but have also failed to give effect to the policy of granting a modified fixity of tenure.

Resolution third affirmed that fully fifty millions of the population are dragging out a miserable existence and are on the verge of starvation, and that in every decade several millions actually perish by starvation.

Resolution fourth considered the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State of India as at present constituted. The necessary preliminary to all other reforms be suggested by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons in its place. This was proposed by Mr. Norton, but before he spoke Miss Muller rose to propose the amendment which, the president said, was that certain gentleman should not be allowed to take part in the proceedings. The president ruled that Miss Muller's amendment was out of order.

Resolution fifth thanked the Government for the promise to appoint a Select Committee of Parliament to enquire into financial expenditure, but regarded such enquiry as inadequate as it should include an enquiry into the ability of the Indian people to bear their existing financial burthen and financial relations between India and the United Kingdom.

CRICKET: CEYLON *VS.* BURMA POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

Yesterday Ceylon played the Burma Police at a cricket match, time only permitting to play one innings aside. The Police scored 71, and Ceylon 209.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE BILL PASSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

At the Council meeting, this morning, the full Council was present. The proceedings began by Mr. Westland moving for leave to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, and also to move the Viceroy to suspend rules of business to admit of the report being considered. In moving this, and speaking later, Mr. Westland referred to several amendments proposed in the Select Committee, all of which had received sanction; chiefly, the exemption of raw cotton, coal, bamboos, and various parts of machinery, all machinery used for husbandry, either by steam or manual labour, living animals, and unmanufactured tobacco. Various recommendations made to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would, he said, be adopted, although many did not entirely meet with his own concurrence. Practically, all difficulties in connection with the Revised Tariff had occurred in the exemptions. He was willing to favourably review the further exemption from duty of inland ships and vessels, whether made of wood or iron. With regard to tramways, chiefly in the three Presidency towns, the Select Committee had amended the proviso so as to provide for the exemption from duty of materials of such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may think fit by notification to exempt. In the case of coloured twists and yarns and of piece-goods payable *ad valorem* the Select Committee had combined mule and water twists under the same head. After due consideration the Committee did not think the measure had been so altered as to require re-publication.

Mr. Fazulbhai Visram then proposed the following amendment: "that in the first proviso to Section 5 of the Bill to provide for the imposition and levy of certain duties on cotton goods, as amended by the Select Committee figures 24 be substituted for figures 20, and that the second proviso to the same section be omitted. In moving this amendment he made a few remarks, stating that his amendment was for the purpose of altering the paragraph "that no duty shall be levied upon yarns of any count, commercially known as No. 20s or less from 20s, or less to 24s, and omitting altogether the second proviso. He appealed to all members of the Council to vote for the amendment.

Sir Griffith Evans, in seconding the motion, made a long and brilliant speech, in which he criticised at some length the tardy action of the Secretary of State. During the course of his speech he said that, whereas the Chambers of Commerce of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore had strongly condemned the amendment Bill, the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce had expressed their concurrence. This looked very much like the work of Manchester, and should not be considered seriously.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, in speaking on behalf of the amendment, begged all members of Council to vote for the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram's motion. He recognised the hard position of official members of Council, but he begged the additional members to preserve their dignity as an independent body by voting against the passing of the Bill. As members of Council they had every right to vote as they thought proper. He also referred to the extent of cotton industry in India compared with the amount manufactured in Manchester, and in conclusion trusted that votes of official members would not be influenced by fact of the Exchange Compensation Allowance a remark, which was afterwards taken exception to in a brief speech by Sir Charles Elliott.

The Hon. Mr. Westland said that, according to a telegram very recently received by the Government of India, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had sent a resolution to the Secretary of State strongly complaining against the excise duty in India as not being in any way equivalent to the tax paid on cotton imported into India.

The Hon. Sir A. Macdonnel said that the mandate of the House of Commons to the Government of India was to introduce no protective measure into the Viceroy's Council, and if the Hon. Mr. Visram's amendment was adopted the Government of India would be going directly against the orders of the Secretary of State, and he, therefore, strongly advocated the passing of the Act.

General Brackenbury, in opposing the amendment, strongly advised the Council to vote for the passing of the Bill. He did not feel at all sure even if the Bill was rejected by the Government that the Secretary of State would agree to the Government of India's decision. Moreover, he very much doubted if the Bill was not passed, whether at a future date the Indian Government would be allowed the power of fixing its own tariff rate.

H. E. the Viceroy said that he would speak a few words before the final votes were given. His Excellency began by saying that it was alleged in certain quarters that in consenting to introduce this Bill the Government of India had surrendered. This statement he strongly denied and declared that the Government of India intends to maintain a consistent policy in this matter. He did not think that what General Brackenbury had said quite exhausted the question. He thought that all members of Council should vote as they wished according to their views, but to go in direct opposition to the House of Commons and the Secretary of State was, in his opinion, absurd. With all due respect to Sir Griffith Evans as a legal authority he could not agree with the remarks he had made. He felt sure that all Englishmen knew that votes of members were arrived at from a sense of right and were not actuated by any other motive. He generally agreed with the views of General Brackenbury, and during the remainder of his speech he defended the action of the Secretary of State, after which the Bill was put to the vote.

Nine votes were given for the Hon. Mr. Visram's amendment being carried and eleven against. The Hon. Messrs. Miller, Chitnavis, the Raja of Dhurbhunga Playfair and Stevens also spoke. The Bill was accordingly declared passed. The Council then adjourned for a week.

RENEWED TREE-SMEARING IN TIRHOOT.

With regard to renewed tree-smearing in Tirhoot enquiries have been made. This time the smearing is done in precisely the same way as before but the mud is only about two and a half feet from the ground. Locally and by the Government of India it is considered to be the work of budmash fakirs, and no political significance is attached to the occurrence.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Captain French succeeds Mr. Kaye as First Assistant Resident of Kashmir, the officer from Rajputana replacing Mr. Godfrey.

WAZIRI NEWS.

Latest news from Wanu are more satisfactory.

THE AMIR AND SIR S. PYNE.

According to private advices from Kabul, Sir Salter Pyne leaves the capital with the Amir early in March.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Nawab Syud Ameer Hoosein is among the official nominations for the additional membership of the Viceroy's Council.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

A telegraph line from Dera Ismail Khan to Khan Duryah has been completed.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

ALIGARH, Dec. 27.

The ninth annual meeting of the Mahomedan Education Conference held its first sitting to-day at Aligarh, Mr. Shahden, barrister-at-law, of Lahore, was elected president, and made an impressive opening speech. The secretary then read last year's report and several members made remarks. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk spoke at length and proposed that the next meeting as required by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, should be held there, and was strongly supported by Messrs. Beck and Morison. The president said that the Mussulmans of all the Presidencies should be united in their educational policy and endeavours. The meeting unanimously agreed to the proposal. In the afternoon Sir Syed delivered a lecture on the present condition of the Mussulmans. To-day's proceeding closed with eclat, and a conversazione was held in the evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Returns of wrecks and casualties in Indian waters during last year show a satisfactory improvement as compared with those of preceding years. The loss of lives was over one hundred less than in 1893, and Captain Creagh points out that the number would be still less if the 64 lives reported as lost during the grounding of the Germania at Hughli Point were excluded from the present list. It will be remembered that the 64 men who were drowned on this occasion were employed with the boats engaged in discharging the Germania's cargo during the cyclone, and cannot be regarded as belonging to the vessel. While the total loss of life was far less in 1893 than in the preceding year, there was an increase of about two thousand in the tonnage of the wrecks in Indian waters, due principally to the cyclone that passed over the Bay of Bengal in the month of May. Sixty-one wrecks and 162 casualties were reported during the year. Of the vessels ten were British and foreign vessels, 42 British Indian, and nine Native; of the casualties 100 were British and foreign vessels, 52 British Indian, and 10 Native. The total of 223 wrecks and casualties comprised 36 collisions, 10 founderings, 53 groundings, 60 strandings and 64 miscellaneous cases. Sixty-three occurred in the River Hughli and the Bay of Bengal, 48 in the Bombay and Malabar, 38 on the Burma and Chittagong, 25 on the Sind and Kathiawar, and nine on the Madras and Coromandel coasts. During the past 29 years the average number of wrecks and casualties reported annually in Indian waters has been 196, the average tonnage lost about 19,500, and the number of lives 189. The greatest loss of life occurred in 1887, when the total rose to 1,016, the greatest loss of tonnage about 41,000, in 1885. The loss of 12,500 tons last year was considerably below the average.

The Conseil General of French India which commenced its session for 1894 at Pondicherry on the 12th ultimo, and continued its sittings almost daily at the Hotel de Ville, adjourned on the 22nd instant, so that the wearied conseillers from the distant provinces of Chandernagar, Mahe, Yunaun and Karrikal might be enabled to return to their homes in time for the holiday season of Christmas and New Year. It was also necessary that the session should finish several days before Christmas, in order that the Administration might have time to re-arrange its accounts in accordance with the votes of the Conseil General for the budget of 1895 which comes into force on the 1st proximo, without which the Local Government will come to a standstill. The discussions in the Chamber during the present session have been characterised with unusual vehemence, approaching to fury; but if the minority had—as it was bound to have as a matter of couree—the worst of the voting its leading members gained a triumphant victory over their opponents in nearly every subject submitted for discussion. But for these defeats the stoical majority cared little, for the members knew their strength and voted accordingly.

Mr. E. L. Sale who is appointed a member of the Civil Service, reported his arrival on Saturday, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

One year's furlough has been granted to Lieut. H. G. Carnegy, acting Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; and his place is to be taken by Capt. H. D. Mereweather on return to British service.

Lieut. H. F. Jacob has been appointed Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and Lieut. W. Beal Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, both pending further orders.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter on return from foreign service will do duty as Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar; Mr. E. V. Mackay, on relief, as District Superintendent of Police in the Ratnagiri District; Mr. E. A. Bulkley, on the Kolaba District; and Mr. E. F. Green, Assistant Superintendent in the Thana District.

Privilege leave for seventeen days has been granted to Mr. J. V. Cooke, acting District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

On return from leave Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice, I. C. S., is to do duty as Assistant Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur district.

It will be news to many, writes the Lahore paper, that the water of the river Jumna, from which the Delhi and Agra water supplies are drawn, is of a high standard of purity. Mr. Hankin, the Government Analyist at Agra, has made frequent examinations of the water of the river collected at the water-works just above that city, and it surprised him to find that the water was remarkably free from microbes. It is noted that the water of a large European river usually contains from one to two hundred thousand microbes per cubic centimetre. The water of the Jumna at Agra at the time of examination (in the winter) contained only about 1,200 microbes per cubic centimetre. Although, in comparison, this is somewhat comforting, yet it is more reassuring to be told that the majority of microbes existing in nature are perfectly harmless, and that, if water is shown to contain 1,000 microbes per cubic centimetre, it is certain that most, and possibly all, are harmless. "However," to quote Mr. Hankin, "it is obvious that water with so many microbes in it is more likely to contain a dangerous one than water containing a smaller number, and the real reason for objecting to their presence in water is that harmless and dangerous ones can get in and be kept out by the same means."

In spite of the glorious uncertainty of the turf, writes the *Englishman*, the race for the Viceroy's Cup very closely fulfilled the prediction of the prophets. After an exciting contest, Metallic won by a length from Sprig o'Myrtle, with Hopetoun close up. As was anticipated, Tostig made the running, and held a clear lead right round to the distance post. Up to this point the field held well together, with very little change of position. At the distance, however, Metallic closed in on the leader, and at the home turn Sprig o'Myrtle came to the front, when a grand race with the favourite was witnessed. The Colonial, which seemed to be in the pink of condition, stuck closely to Metallic almost to the finish, but the English racer had the command and was moving with a strong, steady swing. Metallic drew ahead slightly on passing the Grandstand, and won by a clear length. Hopetoun followed at some distance, with Highborn in the fourth place. Time—3 min. 8-2/5 secs., or exactly the same as last year. The race was witnessed by a brilliant assemblage. His Excellency the Viceroy and suite arrived after the second race, and among those present were Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Baron Elphinstone, the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, the Maharaja of Mysore and Koer Sahib, the Maharaja of Patiala, and the Maharaja of Darbhunga.

The Muhammadans of Ajmere, who recently petitioned the Chief Commissioner against the appointment of a Hindu as Manager of the Dargah, the richest and the most famous shrine of the Mussalmans in India, have now been asked by the authorities to nominate a manager from among their co-religionists. As the Nizam of Hyderabad is the patron of the Dargah, probably some high official of his State will be appointed.

The Government is making enquiries in the Punjab and all frontier stations as to the number of non-sporting rifles that have been transferred by sale or otherwise by Europeans to such natives as are exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. Hitherto the only non-sporting rifles in the possession of natives of position are those presented to them by the Government as a reward for their loyalty. As, however, there exists no law by which the sale or transfer of non-sporting rifles to such natives is prohibited, the Government, on being supplied with the result of the enquiries, may discuss the advisibility of regulating the transfer of such rifles to natives in future. These enquiries are believed to be the result of the wholesale thefts of rifles from the arsenal at Ferozepore which has, it is thought, put many natives in possession of non-sporting rifles on and beyond the frontiers.

A number of numerously signed petitions have been sent to the Local Government by the people of Amritsar, soliciting that the order recently issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the effect that in future only Hindus should be allowed to vote for Hindu candidates for membership of the Municipality, and Muhammadans only for the Muhammadan candidates, be cancelled. The petitioners argue that the order is likely to create a selfish spirit among the inhabitants, and will eventually tend to destroy the unity that exists between the two communities.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, who left Dehra on the 19th for Raiwala *en route* to Rurki, will be able to judge of the feasibility or otherwise of extending the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway through the Dun to Dehra and Rajpur. It will be an inestimable boon to the public, as the collapse of the cart road through the Mohan Pass may happen again any year when the monsoons are heavy, and there would be the same blocking up of the road by the landslips in the Sawaliks. The railway extension would be a matter of 30 odd miles only of road to construct, and some streams to span with ordinary bridges entailing no well sinking in their construction. The project is a feasible one, and when the time comes round to consider the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway through the Dun, the Government may be disposed to view it favourably and sanction it. The only thing for the public to do meanwhile is not to lose sight of the matter.

We hear that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Deane, Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, has been granted privilege leave from the 7th January next, and that Dr. Joshua Duke, of the Malwa Bhil Corps, will officiate for him.

The Earl and Countess of Onslow, who paid Benares a visit on the way down from Lucknow, have gone on to Calcutta.

Early next month, a Russian Squadron, composed of the belted cruiser Vladimir Monomach and nine smaller vessels, are expected at Colombo, on its way to Vladivostock, to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Pacific. The Vladimir Monomach is a large vessel of nearly 6,000 tons and 7,000 horse-power, carrying 32 guns, and capable of steaming 15 knots an hour. She was built at Cronstadt and launched in 1881.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of our Lahore contemporary, writes the *Sind Gazette*, that we should educate public opinion here to desire the annexation of Sind to the Punjab, we venture to think that, however advantageous in some respects that measure might prove to our province, it has now passed out of the region of practical politics. Twenty years ago it was a feasible step, and a frontier Presidency, including the entire Indus Valley and all the territory since acquired to the west and north of that valley, could have been formed, having its port and capital here at Karachi, with its own Army, and its own Civil Administration under the Supreme Government. But the day for this great scheme has gone by, and twenty years of progress have been lost to us. Nevertheless we might still see a great advantage to the Punjab, and to Sind and the frontier, by creating a direct mail service between Karachi and Aden, and the construction of a lateral line of railway connecting Sind with Rajputana and Bombay. These measures have not passed out of the sphere of practical politics, but are more pressingly necessary now than they ever were. We do not think the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce here could, while speaking in the presence of the Governor of Bombay, very well have urged the separation of the Province from the Presidency. But that is no reason why the Punjab journal should not join with us in urging a direct mail service which would benefit the Punjab almost as much as it would benefit Sind.

It is understood that the tour in the North-West Provinces of the Lieutenant-Governor will come to a close on the 27th instant, at Hardwar, as Sir Charles Crosthwaite's health is not very satisfactory just at present. His Honour will leave Hardwar by special train on the night of the 27th, travelling via Lucknow to Allahabad. The camp will then be broken up. Considering that a round sum of Rs. 75,000 is expended on this somewhat short gubernatorial tour, it seems problematical whether the public benefit is at all in correspondence with the outlay in these days of financial stress.

Tourists must be more than ever careful about their silver change while in France. Numbers of foreign coins formerly current were withdrawn from circulation last summer, and now even good French pieces of the value of two francs and one franc are no longer current if of a date anterior to 1864. They are being received at the Monnaie, or Mint, at the mere value of the silver in them, or less than half their nominal value. The silver is to be used in the making of medals now on order. The same thing applies to the Papal silver coins issued in the days of the temporal power. These, however, have long been refused, even in Roman Catholic churches, notwithstanding the fact that they bear an artistic representation of the Pope's head.

A Vienna Correspondent says: A very interesting case was tried here the other day. The accused was brought from the prison hospital, he being in a dangerous condition which may prove fatal at any moment. He has a ball inside his skull, which changes its position when he lies down to sleep. His name is Kallista, and he is a baker. During the last bakers' strike he came to blows with a policeman, and was expelled from Vienna. Afterwards he returned to Vienna to see his sweetheart, and found himself supplanted. He nevertheless asked her to leave Vienna with him, and to marry him, and was so excited that the girl, afraid, promised, but said he must wait some time. He then drew a revolver from his pocket, and said, "don't be afraid. I am not going to do anything to you, but when your betrothed comes home, I'll shoot him, and then we can go away." The girl knew that the new sweetheart might arrive at any moment. She laid mattresses and pillows on the windowsill, as if to air them. She kept watch continually. Then when she saw the baker's rival approaching, she pushed the bedding into the street and jumped on to it from the second floor window. Kallista, feeling he had been outwitted, put the revolver to his forehead and fired the ball into his head. Kallista was sentenced to a fortnight's detention only for returning to Vienna without permission and for carrying firearms.

It is reported in Vienna (says a Correspondent there) that the widowed Empress of Russia has advised the Czar to let the nation take a part in the government of the country. The young Monarch, however, it is said dislikes the idea of a Constitution as much as his father did, and thinks that the distinct position which the Poles, Finland, the Baltic provinces, and Turkestan would occupy are insurmountable obstacles. On the other hand, he is said to have declared to the Grand Dukes Michael and Sergius that he would not mind establishing a body which would have the control over all branches of the Administration, leaving only foreign and military affairs to the exclusive prerogative of the Crown. It is generally believed that the Czar will decide this question before the Coronation.

A Telegram from Warsaw states that the expulsion of Jews from territory nearer the frontier than fifty versts has been stopped by order of the Minister of the Interior. An Imperial ukase is expected immediately to abolish the law prohibiting Jews from settling within the zone indicated. A Vienna Correspondent hears that the successor of General Gourko as Governor of Warsaw will be Count Paschkin, at present Governor of Odessa.

The game-smugglers of Paris are usually women who hide the smuggled birds under their skirts. Partridges out of season were set down in restaurant menus as "Ramiers de l'Elysee," or Elysee woodpigeons. The smugglers never sold them direct to restaurateurs, but confided them to neighbours of the latter, who, when they were asked for by customers, furnished them, plucked and refrigerated, to make believe they had been kept in ice. Counsel for the other side were able to show that Ramiers de l'Elysee were often served out of season at the Executive Palace, not in the time merely of M. Grevy, but of President Carnot, who also often ate of them at prohibited times at prefectorial tables in the provinces.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *VS.* MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

This match was resumed yesterday morning at a quarter past eleven o'clock. His Excellency Lord Harris and a large party from Government House were present in the shamiana erected on the southern boundary of the field, but the attendance of other spectators who usually line the northern and eastern sides was very small. In the afternoon the crowd became larger, but the special pendal erected for the occasion was almost entirely empty. The crowd on the northern end was rather large, and more interest in the game was evinced by the spectators than on the first day. The visitors resumed their first venture, and the wicket being just what would suit them, consistent scoring was seen. The Madras eleven closed the first innings for 216 runs, which was a very lucky thing so far as Bombay was concerned. An eleven consisting of all good bats of the power and strength of Madras was expected to knock up at least a respectable total of three centuries on a wicket so good and against the bowling and fielding that the Bomby Presidency was able to put forward this time. Until lunch the telegraph shewed a decent figure of 170, but towards evening the total swelled, and on the fall of the 10th wicket when Sinclair caught Firth, off Newnham, it was 216-10-34. The Bombay commenced their second innings, 48 runs behind their opponents. The order of going in was the same, and they opened very well. Trask and Greig got soon settled down, and in a few minutes thirty was signalled. Greig was dismissed for 22 and Jardine was given notice to quit before he opened his account. Poore turned the scales. As usual he was very successful on the cut, making no less than half-a-dozen boundary "cuts." At 5 o'clock when stumps were drawn his score was 28, not out. Sprott being dismissed without a run and Trask after a brilliant innings of 32. Ellison and Taylor, the two not-outs over-night, resumed their batting at 11-15 and defended the sticks against the attack of Raikes and Newnham. The signaller had to telegraph 70 just as Taylor put away Raikes on the leg for a treble. His partner was not idle. Ellison, who has the advantage of long "reach" out Newnham for 4, and also put away the "demon" to the leg boundary. The partnership, however, was soon dissolved. Taylor did not time a curly one from Raikes and Newnham who has a safe pair of hands would not let him go further than mid-off, (81-3-12). He retired with a pretty innings of 12, but while at wickets promised a much better account, being a free and dashing bat. Ellison was playing a good forward game, and Arbuthnot filled the vancancy, caused by Taylor. The pair was progressing so well that the Bombay captain decided upon a change. Sinclair was called to his assistance, and trundling from the Market end soon dismissed Ellison, (93-4-17). This batsman's contribution gives no idea of his game. His performance at the wicket was admirable, and the bailer that dislodged his bails was too good to be played by the most cautious and powerful-sighted man. Faunce joined the Madras captain, and commenced with a couple off Raikes, a drive to the pavilion caused the century to be hoisted, at a quarter past twelve o'clock. Nine more runs being added to the total Raikes was relieved by Jardine. This bowler did not trouble the batsmen much, and seven runs were scored off his first over. The batsmen were playing a good game, in no way giving in to the bowlers. When the Madras captain's account showed 21 to his credit, he returned Sinclair to Trask's hands on the point. It was really hard lines. The batsman played the ball correctly, but the ground which was broken and worn out, sent the ball off the handle of his bat. During his partnership with Faunce 39 runs were added to the total. Sewell was the next Madras representative at the cricket. This player who is considered a big and fast scoring bat, was disposed of for 3 by Newnham. King partnered Faunce, and played a good defensive game, but the latter did not survive long. He was held in the slips by Greig, off Newnham, (153-7-6). Firth and Faunce played a very slow game, the former looked quite content to only defend the sticks, but Faunce would not have a barn-door game. He began a free game and scored ten runs in Sinclair's one over, but the same over was productive of one wicket, as Faunce was caught at short mid, off the last ball of that over. His was the best individual score for his side, and his merry innings was remarkable for accuracy and correct cricket, (165-8-36). Freeland took his place, and when the bell rang for lunch the score was 173 for 8 wickets. Lord Harris lunched with the teams in the pavilion again yesterday. Play being resumed after lunch at 2-30 Sinclair and Newnham were entrusted with the leather, but the batsmen were not much puzzled and scoring went on fast. Firth was seen more at home and punished both bowlers rather severely. It only required a 4 to complete the second century when Raikes relieved Sinclair at the Market end. Newnham at last succeeded in disposing of the best of the visitors' bat and clean-bowled Freeland when he had only put up eleven to his account, (197-9-11). The last Madras man was Boome, Firth soon completed the second century at 3 o'clock. The last couple proved a source of anxiety to Bombay people as they were piling up runs steadily. 210 and 220 were quickly signalled, and the captain found the advisibility of giving his place once more to Sinclair. Newnham who was bowling steadily had the honour to separate the two partners. A bumpy one from him was caught by Sinclair, and with a substantial contribution of 34 runs the batsman closed his account. The visitors' second venture thus closed with 216. 48 runs behind their opponents the Bombay took their second chance at the wicket, going out in the same order as the first innings. Boome, who bowled so well in the first innings could not trundle owing to a cut in his hand, and King, fast round arm, was given his place to assist Ellison. Trask and Greig opened very well and 10, 20, and 30 were signalled quickly. When Greig's account showed 22 he succumbed to a fast straight from Ellison. Jardine took his place, but returned without giving any trouble to the scorers. Poore came out to assist Trask, and boundary hits were the order of the day. 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 were telegraphed in quick succession, and when the figure reached 88 Trask was smartly caught by Dewing, at mid-off, while returning Boome's fast one. The bowler in spite of his bad hand was asked to assist his side. Sprott joined Poore, but returned with a duck's-egg, being cleverly caught behind the wicket off Sewell. It was now time to draw stumps and the Bombay score stood at 90, Poore's account being 28 not out. The scores are as under:—

BOMBAY.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Trask, b Boome	6	c Dewing, b Boome	32
Greig, c Ellison, b Boome	12	b Ellison	22
Jardine, st Arbuthnot, b Ellison	13	b Ellison	0
Poore, b Ellison	6	not out	28
Sprott, b Boome	2	c Arbuthnot, b Sewell	0
Newnham, c Arbuthnot, b Ellison	5		
Hickley, c Tavers, b Boome	50		
Cox, b Ellison	0	to bat	
Stephens, b Sewell	64		
Sinclair, hit wicket, Ellison	3		
Raikes, not out	0		
Extras	7	Extras	8
Total	168	Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Ellison	165	67	12	5
Boome	140	52	9	4
Firth	16	32	..	..
Sewell	27	10	2	

MADRAS.

1st Innings.

R H Dewing, c and b Newnham	31
W K Tavers, c Jardine, b Newnham	26
R N Ellison, b Sinclair	17
A H Taylor, c Newnham, b Raikes	12
R J Arbuthnot, c Trask, b Sinclair	21
R Faunce, c Substitute, b Sinclair	35
H D Sewell, b Newnham	3
H C King, c Greig, b Newnham	10
R E Firth, c Sinclair, b Newnham	34
R F Freeland, b Newnham	11
E H Boome, not out	4
Extras	12
Total	216

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
*Sinclair	192	72	15	3
Raikes	135	62	9	1
Newnham	191	54	16	6
Jardine	25	16	..	..

* Bowled one no-ball.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, when there were present:—Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Captain Walshe, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

REMOVAL OF A BUILDING.

The Committee accorded sanction to the Commissioner, under Section 351 (2) of the Municipal Act, for the removal of Mr. Vallibhai Khambhai's building at No. 9 Hospital Lane. It appeared that due notice had been given to the party, who was fined Rs. 50 by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for not complying with the notice.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the purchase from Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Co., of 100 tons of Powell Duffryn Cardiff coal and 375 tons of Davison's West Hartley coal at Rs. 20-8-0 and Rs. 18-4-0 per ton, respectively, for the Love Grove Pumping Station. The amount, Rs. 8,893-12-0, to be debited to the grant for the purchase of coal as supplemented by the Corporation on the 6th inst. The required sanction was given, the Committee dispensing with the usual invitation for tenders, which would otherwise be necessary as the coal was required at once, and as similar arrangements for the purchase of coal had proved advantageous to the Municipality.

IMPROVEMENT OF 1ST MARINE STREET.

The Committee considered a letter of the 18th inst., from the Commissioner to the Secretary on the subject of acquiring Mr. Adamjee Velijee's property for the improvement of 1st Marine Street at a cost of Rs. 28,000.

Mr. Vincent proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the acquisition of the property by an advance to be made against a loan to be raised for the improvement of that road.

Captain Walshe seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation without any recommendation from the Committee. The Corporation should, he said, be left to come to their own resolution on the subject.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority of votes.

THE ACTING HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The consideration of the Acting Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1894 was postponed till the next meeting. The following are extracts from the report:—

The mortality is higher than that of the 2nd quarter, and higher also than that of the corresponding quarter of the past year. The excess mortality over the 2nd quarter is chiefly due to phthisis, cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, diseases of the nervous system and old-age and debility. The excess mortality over the corresponding quarter of the previous year is due to diseases of the respiratory system, fever, cholera, phthisis, diarrhœa, dysentery and diseases of the nervous system. Exclusive of still-born 7,459 deaths were registered, being 263 more than in the last quarter and 1,541 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 36·30 per 1,000 of population, calculated on the Census of 1891. It has been ascertained that of the total number of persons who died during the 3rd quarter, about 1,842 deaths occurred amongst persons who came from out-stations and the duration of whose residence in Bombay was 3½ years and under. These persons would not evidently be considered to have been included in the Census of 1891 of the Town and Island of Bombay. If this number be deducted from the total number of deaths for the quarter, the annual rate of mortality would be equal to 27·34 per 1,000 of the actual population, that is, of the persons who have been residents of Bombay for over 3½ years. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, I find that 3,931 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay. That 3,912 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 63 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 47 less than in the past quarter, but 304 more than in the corresponding months of the past year and 55 less than the average of the preceding 5 years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,293 were ascribed to remittent fever, being 37 less than in the last quarter, but 273 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 198 were due to simple continued fever, being 36 less than in the last quarter and 7 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 81 were referred to ague, being 24 more than in the last quarter and 25 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 8 were due to enteric fever, being 2 more than in the last quarter but 1 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. In all 1, 585 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 235 less than in the last quarter but 20 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From measles 103 deaths were registered, being 296 less than in the last quarter but 62 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The mortality from cholera is 165 more than in the last quarter and 210 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 365 cases, of which 287 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 5 more than in the last quarter and 320 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 1,407 deaths were registered under this head, of these 923 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 23 more than in the last quarter and 272 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 336 were referred to pneumonia, being 27 more than in the last quarter and 49 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. From diseases of the digestive system 1,030 deaths were registered, being 274 more than in the last quarter and 344 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diarrhœa 544 deaths were ascribed, being 129 more than in the last quarter and 162 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To dysentery 279 deaths were due, being 133 more than in the last qu

A HOME FOR THE HELPLESS.

WRITING from Lunawada, a correspondent says: An imposing ceremony was performed by Dr. Pollen, at Lunawada, a week ago, at the instance of the Rajah Saheb Sir Wakhatsingji, who laid the foundation-stone of the Sheppard Home for the Homeless and the Helpless. Among those that were present on the occasion were Mr. Millet, Deputy Conservator of Forest, R. B. Chimanrai Harrai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Messrs. Lallubhai and Erachshah, and others.

R. S. Dolatram, the Dewan Saheb, in opening the proceedings, said: Dr. Pollen, your Highness, and Gentlemen,—We are all assembled here, as you are aware, with one accord and a set purpose. Honest diversity of opinion exists in almost every subject connected with all human actions, and proves at times healthy and desirable as procuring the golden mean between two extremes. But a subject which concerns the well-being of our helpless fellow-creatures is the one which admits of no divergence of opinion, and which is preached and practised in all the systems of religions—Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Jew, and Parsee. Whatever, therefore, the propriety of bringing to our assistance all the subtleties of logic, forces of rhetoric, and knowledge of books and men, to maintain our position against the ruthless attacks of an adversary in opinion, it would be a height of absurd egotism to dilate on the merits of a meritorious act, which all admire and none discard. For

It is the secret sympathy
That links the silver tie
Which heart to heart and mind to mind
In body and in soul combine.

I will, however, with your permission, give you a short account of how and by what process the idea of a home for the helpless shaped itself in his Highness' mind. (Hear, hear.) It so happened that a short time ago his Highness was returning from his usual drive in a dog-cart, when the fiery horse, sick for home, after a somewhat prolonged trot, began to dash along, almost running away. An old blind man was seen suddenly crossing the road on his usual rounds to beg his bread. The syces and the sowars shouted to him to get out of the way. But the poor old man became terrified and confounded, and knew not what to do. With hands clasped, and the name of his God on his lips, he stood waiting for his doom. Had it not been for the prompt arrest of the horses by his Highness' own hand—(cheers)—and the agility of the syce, the helpless surdass would certainly have lost his life. As it was, the old man was fortunate in meeting such a raja, whose sympathies never knew any distinction of caste, creed, age, or country—(applause)—and may deem himself happy in receiving an ample reward instead of punishment for obstructing a public thoroughfare and contributing by his own negligence to what might have proved a serious catastrophe. But this was not all. His Highness at once summoned me to his presence, and enquired if it was not possible to make arrangements for due care being taken of the blind and the helpless in some way, where they could be fed, clothed, and, when necessary, nursed and looked after. Bearing in mind that it is never too early, nor too late, to initiate a work, which aims at the lightening of the burdens of those who cannot take care of themselves, and that the money spent on such works of absolute charity is the capital laid by, for the unknown hereafter, I unhesitatingly expressed my almost superfluous assent. And to-day we all have the gratification of witnessing the beginning of the consummation of that noble idea. But the beginning of a work does not immediately lessen the miseries of the destitute. His Highness has, therefore, given me orders to personally see to the housing, feeding, and clothing of the helpless till a healthy structure grows on the stone to be laid to-day to receive those world-worn travellers on the forlorn road of an unhappy life. (Cheers.) A charitable forethought like this is bound to command respectful obedience. Jeremy Taylor says: "God hath given to men a short time upon this earth, and yet upon this short time eternity depends." I beg leave to say that the time is not only short, but it is also uncertain. And it is because of this uncertainty, and this shortness, and the necessity of making the best of an opportunity, that charitable actions like these require to be safeguarded from the inroads of idleness and negligence and supported by the influence of purse and power. It is in the very nature of things that a home for the helpless should require stronger and soundor supports. It is, therefore, highly gratifying that this home will bear the name of an illustrious officer of Government, whose disinterested efforts for the amelioration of the social and material condition of the kunbees of Gharotar it is not easy to forget or remember without gratitude. That it will be constructed on a stone that will be laid by you, Dr. Pollen, and that it will be looked after by my noble master, Sir Wakhatsingji, are the best and the surest guarantee for the comfort and convenience of the poor.

After this was over, his Highness Sir Wakhatsingji addressed the Political Agent as follows: Dr. Pollen, Mr. Millet, and Gentlemen,—I am extremely gratified and heartily thankful for your kind acceptance of my invitation to take a prominent part in to-day's agreeable ceremony. Performances of duty, though surely followed by genuine pleasure, is not always accompanied by it. The roughness of stern necessities, and our dependence in our nations, on unknown and powerful influences, not infrequently raise a mountain of difficulties between the will and the action, and give a great amount of pain in the execution of the sacred behests of duty. But there are certain occasions like the present when duty and pleasure walk side by side, and while strengthening the faith of the impatient, make him the recipient of all agreeable sensations. We have all assembled here for the common object of relieving, in however small a degree, the sufferings of our less fortunate fellow-creatures, whose existence is as much an integral part of the harmony of nature as is that of the best and noblest of humanity. (Hear, hear.) Apart from the fact of our everyday experience, that the harvest of virtue is the happiness of mankind, (hear, hear)—occasions like this bring before the physical eye smiling faces of friends and sympathisers who are at once the responsible and trusted officers of the Paramount Power, and whose continuous and sustained interest in the welfare of those whom they are called upon to rule, advise, and guide has proved a watchword and a badge. (Cheers.) Another source of gratification lies in the fact that this auspicious occasion brings before the mind's eye the good, kind face of another old friend, whose friendship knew no wavering, and whose sympathies possessed no limits. After honestly and conscientiously discharging his duties as a responsible officer of Government, without fail or failure, Mr. Sheppard is enjoying his well-earned repose in his native country. But though in the fullest possession of his holiday, and in the midst of a country where the multifarious and varied calls of society leave very little room for extraneous considerations, Mr. Sheppard, I know, has a heart that warms at the slightest mention of India in general, and Gujarat in particular. (Cheers.) He was the man who thought nobly, willed strongly, and never faltered in the path of duty. Always kind, always forgiving, and always generous, this devotee of duty invariably assisted the weak and the helpless. And it is precisely with a home for the weak and the helpless that I have proposed to connect his worthy name. That the foundation-stone of the Sheppard Home for the Helpless will be laid by another kind friend, whose intentions are as charitable as his actions are noble, is a fact which breathes a thrill of pleasure which I feel and cannot describe. (Cheers.) But the fact that the consciousness of bringing relief home to those who can neither plead nor press their cause personally, or through proxy, is the most delightfully pleasant to me, I will not attempt to deny or conceal. For nothing could be pleasanter to me, not even the shouts of short-lived applauses, nor the dazzle of evanescent glory, than the performance of a duty which directly or indirectly carries happiness and comfort to my subjects. Dr. Pollen, let me again thank you most heartily, not only for your kind presence here to-day, but also because you have given a new energy to the almost dormant faculty of moffusil charity, and evinced a close and parental interest in the welfare of those with whom you are, for the time, officially connected. And now I request you to well and truly lay the foundation-stone of the Sheppard Home for the Homeless and Helpless, and wish it God-speed from the bottom of your pure heart. (Cheers.)

Dr. Pollen in reply said: Rajah Saheb, Durbaris, and Gentlemen,—It seems to me that Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, Rajah of Lunawada, is never weary in well-doing. Every time I visit his State, I find he has some new scheme on foot for the benefit of his subjects. Roads, wells, schools, dispensaries, public gardens are all accomplished facts; and as I have already observed, the Rajah Saheb's new palace, or rather the improvement to his old palace, comes last in the list of public works. (Cheers.) This is creditable alike to the head and heart of Sir Wakhatsinghji. I have recently passed through some of the most beautiful parts of his territory, the scenery of which in places vividly reminded me of the lakes of Killarney in Ireland, or the surroundings of Grasmere in England. Well-wooded hill and dale, spacious tanks, tarns or meres, with well-cultivated villages and well-tilled uplands as far as eye could reach! But it was not the beauty of the country alone that struck me, but the happiness and contentment of the peasantry also. For, as my habit is, "I passed the time of day" (as they put it in my country) i. e., said good morning, good evening to nearly everyone I met, enquiring as to his health and prosperity. The invariable answer I got was "I am all right—bahut mazaime things are to my taste)," and what more can any man want? I may incidentally mention that in my tour I came across the Rajah Saheb's Travelling Dispensary, and, judging from the crowds which surrounded the doctor, I should say, even his nauseous medicines and bitter pills seemed to suit the taste of the people. I must, however, here express my pleasure at the evident success of this experiment of a "Travelling Dispensary" in Lunawada. (Hear, hear.) I find that it is the Rajah Saheb's habit to help the weak and to support them against the strong, showing them all the favour his Government can afford to show. This is as it should be, and now the Rajah Saheb is giving a further practical proof of his interest in the weak, the helpless, and the homeless by founding this charitable Home. (Cheers.) It gives me real pleasure to comply with his request that I should lay the foundation-stone of the "SheppardHome for theHomeless and Helpless." It will be long before Gujarat forgets Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard—(cheers)—not only because Gujaratees are grateful, but because both Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard sincerely strove to identify themselves with the good of this province. It will be deeply gratifying to them to find that, although their official connection with this country has long been severed, their old friend, the Raja Saheb of Lunawada, has not forgotten them, or their sympathy or kindness. (Cheers.) I met Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard when I was last in London, and I can assure you, Raja Saheb, Durbars, and Gentlemen that the interest they take in things Indian, and especially in things Guzerati continues unabated. They always worked for the good of the poor and needy, and the fact that the Raja Saheb has associated their name with this Charitable Home, will, I feel certain, prove a source of deep gratification to them. The Dewan Saheb has told us how the idea of establishing this home came into the Raja Saheb's head, and how promptly Mr. Dowlatram was ready with a good suggestion. Happily for India, you have no poor laws in the land! and, in this, you set a glorious example to the most civilized nations of the West. (Cheers.) May you long continue to follow the precepts of the Hindu, and the Mahomedan, and Christian creeds, to keep up justice in your dealings, to lead the stranger to your door, and to give a part of your goods to the poor. In conclusion I again congratulate you, Raja Saheb, and your able Dewan on the goodwill and success of your efforts for the poor and needy of Lunawada—(cheers)—and may the "Sheppard Home for the Homeless constitute one of the many memorials of the beneficent sway of Raja Shri Sir Wakhatsingji. With these few words, I proceed, at your request, to lay the foundation-stone of the "Sheppard Home for the Helpless." And having only just arisen from a bed of fever, and feeling as I do, very weak and homeless and helpless, I can, I assure you, lay this stone *con a more!* (Cheers.)

Dr. Pollen then laid the foundation-stone amid loud cheers. The party then dispersed after the distribution of pan-supari.

THE CRICKET PENDAL ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some wise head of the Secretariat has completely disappointed the general public, who were in great hopes of making a holiday of the present cricket week. I am quite certain that, should his Excellency Lord Harris come to know of the disgust and discontent that prevail amongst the sight-seers, he would most certainly not allow the apparent injustice to be continued. The southern extremity of the piece of ground set apart for the play has been completely taken up by the Gymkhana pavilions. A few tents for the convenience of a few big folks occupy the entire western boundary. The eastern side has been taken up by a tremendous mandap erected by the order of Government, and to be occupied by persons who choose to pay the ridiculously high fee of Rs. 5. The rest of the eastern side has been roped off, and is guarded by soldiers for the benefit of the garrison soldiers. The remaining northern side, barring the cricketer's screen is the only piece of ground left for the general public of Bombay. Thus the millions of Bombay are left to shift for themselves in a few feet space. Whom is the carnival for? The officer who has ordered the closing of the Esplanade in this manner requires to be told at the present moment that the leading members of the community are enjoying their Christmas week at Mahableshwar and Matheran, and that the carnival is for the masses that are unable to go elsewhere. In former times, during such grand matches from ten to twelve thousand people made a holiday of it. All this has been upset by the stroke of a pen; and in its place the miserable mandap lies there like the dog in the manger. Who occupied the mandap? This structure must have cost heaps of money, but the persons interested in its erection have been fairly punished, and it is to be hoped that the loss this time will prevent them from undertaking any selfish act of the kind in the future. The pendal is capable of holding about a thousand people, and yet it was occupied on Monday last by about fifty drowsy people, who looked for all the world as if they were out of place there. Yesterday it was the same. The public, discontent at the appropriation of a large piece of ground capable of holding five thousand spectators for the sake of a few rupees is so pronounced, that we have heard, people stigmatise it as a mild tyranny. Had a small bit of ground been reserved for about a hundred people, and the rest of the space kept open for the public, there would have been no objection. But, unfortunately, on the present occasion not the least thought has been given to the requirements of the public and the thousands of holiday-enjoying, anxious schoolboys. Then what is to be done? Only this, that the public should refuse to avail of this mandap out of sympathy towards thousands of their poor people. Once let it be a losing affair, then Government will see the narrow-mindedness of their policy. If the officer, in whose mind this idea originated, will be good enough to visit this structure once, he will see for himself that the empty pendal gives one exactly the idea of a dog in the manger.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIER B. MARZBAN.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES OF THE G. I. P. R. EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will kindly permit me to ventilate in the columns of your paper the very serious loss and hardship that the upper subordinates in the traffic department of the G. I. P. Railway Company are subjected to with regard to leave and allowances in consequence of a too narrow and illiberal interpretation of the regulations of the Company. It is a well-known and admitted fact that all the other railway companies in India grant their subordinates one month's privilege leave on full pay for every completed year's service. I regret to say, however, that this boon, which is so fully appreciated, and well deserved by this class of hard-worked and underpaid servants, is not granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company in its entirety, but in a considerably modified form, *viz.*, only fifteen days' leave for every year's completed service. The necessity for a month's privilege leave on full pay for every year's service is even recognised and sanctioned by the Government of the country, whose servants enjoy the privilege almost to a man. The other railway companies in India also allow their subordinates the same concession. The duties performed by the G. I. P. men are precisely similar to those of the other railway men, and the marked want of liberality shown by the G. I. P. Railway in this matter is a source of great heart-burning and dissatisfaction to the men in their employ. Surely such a large and influential Company could well afford to at least place their servants on a like footing, with regard to leave and allowances, as their contemporaries, and thus remove the just cause their men have for complaint. I am sure that the matter needs only to be brought to the notice of the authorities to have it set right, and, if you will, therefore, insert this letter you will be conferring a great kindness on a class of men in this country, who, I submit, are deserving of some consideration at the hands of the public they serve so faithfully and well.—Yours, &c.,

TRAFFIC.

THE "Civil Service Gazette," of London, December 1, says:—"There is no doubt that, whatever claim may be made for other spirits, brandy will always be recognised as the king, as champagne is acknowledged to be the monarch of wines. When it can be asserted of a firm that it has been established as far back as the year 1763, it may be assumed, and most confidently assumed, that the speciality of such a firm has everything, and a great deal, to recommend it to the careful consideration of the public. Such a firm is that of Messrs. Thomas Hine and Company, of Cognac, whose brandy is bottled by themselves abroad. Brandy, besides being a favourite spirituous beverage, with a very large class of the community is, we need hardly remark, very largely recommended by the medical faculty. We are, however, not particularly concerned with brandy from this point of view. We are, as perhaps it comes home too forcibly to many, drawing on to Christmas, when the consumers of wines and spirits will inquire for the Cognac of Messrs. Thomas Hine and Company, which can be obtained of all wine merchants at home and abroad. It is a cognac amongst cognacs, and if it can be most emphatically remarked, that none but itself can be its parallel. Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co., of this city, are sole agents for India for this firm, as also for such well-known firms like Moet and Chandon (Epernay), Croft and Co. (Oporto), Gonzalez Byass and Co. (Xerez De La Frontera), and celebrated whisky distillers and blenders like R Thorne and Sons, Ld., Pease Son and Co., &c., &

THE SELECTED FARMERS OF OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is a copy of a letter from a retired Mamlatdar of a city of the Deccan:—

To Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, Esq., Wania Wadi, Dhobitalao, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—As you appear from your letters in the *Times of India* to take an intelligent interest in the welfare of the public at large who are defrauded by the abkari and opium farmers, I beg to bring to your notice the following practice prevailing in a district for such notice as you may prefer. The abkari farmers enter into contracts with most of the shopkeepers for the sale of their liquor in order that they should not eventually suffer. The agreement with them is that they should pay them the selling price of the liquor issued to them (Rs. 4-10 per gallon) and sell a certain fixed quantity in a month; failing which they should pay them sums varying from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 for every gallon of liquor remaining unsold at the end of the month by way of penalty, which is deducted from amounts already deposited with them. In cases of such agreement, the farmers have not to incur any kind of expenses, all necessary charges on account of the rent of the shops and lighting them, the pay of the servants, the carriage of the liquor from the distillery or depot to shops, of remitting monies, and of posting correspondence to the farmers are defrayed by the shopkeepers themselves, who are paid in 2, 3, or 4 drams of liquor for every gallon, sold. According to the terms of his license, the opium farmer should sell opium at Rs. 13½ per lb. The private arrangement between him and the shopkeepers is that the latter should pay him at the rate of Rs. 13½ per lb. It would thus appear at first sight, that the shopkeepers suffer to the extent of a rupee per lb., but the real truth is that they sell by retail less opium than they ought to, to poor ignorant customers with the knowledge or consent of the farmer, and thus not only recover what they were illegally required to pay by farmer, but also make their own profits as they can out of their customers. The dishonest and fraudulent transactions are not shown in accounts. I have been credibly informed that he receives from shopkeepers Rs. 2 as *kasar* per. lb. at the commencement of the revenue year (1st August) after ascertaining the approximate quantity of opium sold in a shop to be 600 lbs, the farmer requires the shopkeeper to pay him Rs. 1,200 in lump sum. These illicit gains are not of course accounted for. I am informed that only such sums as would be deemed as just sale-proceeds are shown in accountes. The result of this illegal practice is that the poor customers suffer a great deal. It would not be difficult to prove it, were a commission appointed by Government to enquire in to the prevailing system and a guarantee given that the shopkeepers would not be criminally prosecuted for having yielded to the wishes of the farmers and thus done unlawful acts under compulsion. In the absence of such guarantee it would be most difficult to prove it. The farmers and shopkeepers would combine to deny it, and produce receipts and accounts to support their assertions on which, however, no reliance can be placed. Knowing, as they do, that they would be required to disprove any specific charges that may at any time be brought against them, the farmers are already careful to arm themselves with false receipts and accounts showing the payment of wages &c., &c. If those who are squainted with this illegal practice come forward and represent the grievances of the poor to Government, they would certainly take the matter into their consideration and put a stop to it.—Yours, truly.

RETIRED MAMLUTDAR.

August 25, 1894.

It will be seen from the above letter that the liquor farmer is not avaricious as others in taking "kasar" that is, taking back some part of the profit from the shopkeepers what they drive by selling liquor less in measurement and mild in strength; but they take the minimum guarantee to sell certain gallons per month, and for the trouble and all shop expenses, as alluded to in the above letter, the farmer gives an allowance of two, three, or four drachms of liquor, according to the distance and pro sperity of the shop. In answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Ranchorlal's contest against the farming system, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, in the Legislative Council last year, made a statement that the farmers bear all the shop expenses. It would be a very astounding statement to me if I were to hear that the farmers bear all the expenses of the shop. For the sake of his post as Commissioner of the four departments, I request the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie to be cautious in giving explanations and not to depend on the subordinates of his departments, because this is the second time he has got lesson, one with me about the leaking of 103½ gallons of toddy of brab and cocoanut trees in Bombay, and the other about the shop expenses.

For the opium farm mentioned in the above latter I have not to say anything, further, as the latter speaks for itself.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 26, P. B. DANTRA

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. H. MACDONALD, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent has been granted one years leave on private affairs, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. W. Macbay, Commandant 26th Bombay Infantry ten months on medical certificate,

THE Secretary of State has granted six months extension of leave on medical certificate to Captain M. E. Carthew Gorstoun, and has permitted Surgeon-Lieut-Col Patrick Murphy M.D., to retire from the Indian medical service.

ON Tuesday, the 1st January, the Anniversary of the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as "Empress of India" the Troops in Bombay Garrison will parade on the General Parad Grounde at 7-30 a.m. to fire a salute and *feu-de-joie*.

THE Transport "Britannia" and H. M's. Troopship "Malabar" left Suez on the 20th instant, and may be expected in Bombay on or about the 30th December, and 4th January, respectively

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

THE Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 200, for the year 1894 has been awarded to Mahadev Vinayak Tilak, of Baroda College, for a competitive Essay on the following subject:—"The Influence and Effect of the Study of Science on the Spread of Western Civilization in India.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize for the year 1894 has been awarded to Henry John Spencer, of St. Xavier's College, for a competitive Essay on the following subject:—"History of Trial by Jury in India."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM MUSTARD.

First Report on the Mustard Crop in Assam.

THE following preliminary report on the crop of the season 1894-95 has been received from the Local Administration:—"The season is unfavorable owing to late rains, and sowings are less extensive than last year, also less than the average of the preceding five years. The prospects of the crop are bad."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 25, was 459, giving a death-rate of 27·96 per annum per thousand as against 26·07 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 113 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 70, phthisis; 2 leprosy; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 17 still-born; 31, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 224; Hindu outcaste, 46; Musalman, 101; Parsee, 16; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 253 as against 283 the corresponding period of last year, and 310 the average over the past five years.

FOUR hamadryads are now the sight of the day at the Jardin d'Acclimitisation in Paris. A correspondent writes:—They have just arrived from Africa. There are four of them, all males. Their heads point to a cross between the dog and horse, and their bodies are apish. They have long hair on their shoulders, forming natural pelerines. The Egyptians in former times called the hamadryad "Och," the Hebrews "Koph," and Pliny named the curious creature the cynocephalus. The Abyssinians call it Hebe. It looks a formidable animal when it yawns. The eyes are very expressive, and full of fire. The snout is, in the upper part, that of a Newfoundland, the jaw protrudes and is wrinkled like that of an old man. M. Milne-Edwards gives the hamadryad a high character for intellect. He says it is a misogynist.

THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES AND THE RUPEE.

THE first ordinary meeting for the present session of the members was held in Staple Inn Hall, on the 26th ult., when the president (Mr. A. J. Finlaison) delivered his inaugural address. He remarked that the most important financial event since his predecessor's address had been the stoppage, in June, 1893, of the free coinage of silver in British India, with a view to the substitution of gold as the medium to be used for the satisfaction of every public or private debt in that country. This action of the Government had affected the enterprises of commerce, the profits of trade, and the command which a coin of the smallest denomination had in India over the necessaries of life. The decision to close the mints of India to the free coinage of silver had been made on account of the grave difficulties with which the Government was confronted through the heavy fall in the value of silver as compared with the value of gold, and not on account of the example or experience of other countries. It was difficult to discover the amount of the annual production of silver, but the most careful estimate showed that from 1876 to 1885 it was, on the average, about 2,500 tons, and, in 1892, nearly 5,000 tons. It was almost certain that, during the above-mentioned period, the demand for silver for use in arts or manufactures had not increased to an extent corresponding to the increase in the supply of the metal. The present relative market prices of gold and silver bullion would seem to have to be materially altered before any considerable amount of either sovereigns or of gold bullion was taken for the voluntary purchase of silver rupees on the above-mentioned conditions, for, at the current price of silver, about as much silver bullion as was contained in 20½ rupees could be obtained in London for a sovereign. It was now open to the Government, in continuation of the action taken last year, to declare the ratio at which gold, accepted for coinage, should be legal tender for the payment of ordinary debts, but this ratio had not yet been disclosed. An interesting question was whether the increased production of the silver mines had had a material effect on the reduction of the rate of interest obtainable for money, which has taken place in recent years. The diminution in the rate of interest which began towards the end of the sixteenth century, and continued throughout the seventeenth century, was generally attributed to the additions made to the amount of gold circulating in Europe after the discovery of America. A similar reduction in the rate of interest was observed in 1852 and 1853, after the gold discoveries which took place about that time in California and Australia, and again, at the present time, the largely increased production of silver which had recently occurred had been accompanied by a reduction in the rate of interest for money. There had, however, been another and probably more potent influence at work in this country, namely, the perfect organisation with which the savings of all classes of the people were collected and formed into considerable sums for investment as interest. This was perceptible in the organisation of joint stock and private banks, whose vast funds were in great measure employed in advances, for the temporary purposes of commerce, but who to a large extent competed for more permanent investments; the British assurance societies whose funds exceeded £200,000,000 sterling; the not inconsiderable funds of friendly and building societies; the £130,000,000 sterling in the custody of the National Debt Commissioners, which had been collected throughout Great Britain and Ireland by means of savings banks, not only from the great towns, but also from every remote village and hamlet in the land. Another cause of the fall in the rate of interest was the reduction in the amount of capital necessary to carry on foreign commerce, owing to the great improvements which had taken place in marine steam engines and the construction of ships. The greatly increased speed and certainty with which produce was carried by sea from one part of the world to another caused less capital to be locked up than used to be the case, in the shape of commodities passing to market; and the opening of the Suez Canal, twenty-five years ago, had a great effect in this way. While the accumulation of money into large heaps seeking for investment had been progressing, many of the more apparent channels of investment had become restricted. The debts of Local Government Boards were certainly expanding on all sides, but not faster than the assistance offered to them. Comparatively obscure towns seemed to be able readily to borrow money at a mere fraction above 3 per cent. The national debt, which at one time appeared to be so vast that all the money that offered could be readily invested in it, was fast becoming restricted in extent; that was to say, as regarded the amounts freely coming for sale in the market. The reductions which had been made in the amount of the funded debt of the country in recent years were matters of current knowledge, but the increase of the amount of the funded debt held by Government departments did not appear to be so generally known. The total amount of consols and two-and-a-half per cents, that was to say, the total of the only form of debt practically in the market for general investment, was about £561,000,000 on March 31, 1894, but of this amount no less a sum than about £116,000,000 was held by public departments, and the amount so held was increasing at a rapid rate. The stock held by public departments had, for all practical purposes, been removed from the market, and the balance of about £445,000,000 held by the general public was to such a large extent in the hands of trustees, that it was only liberated for sale at long intervals of time. Life annuities had for many years formed an appreciable amount of the National Debt. They were, in fact, one of the oldest forms of debt resting upon parliamentary security.

On the motion of Mr. A. Hendricks, seconded by Mr, T. G. C. Browne, a vote of thanks was accorded to the president for his address, and the proceedings terminated.—(The Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular) Dec. 1, 1894.

MARK TWAIN speaks of a picker-up of cigarends who followed him about for a couple of miles in the streets of a Continental town in order to secure the end of a cigar he was smoking. Possibly this is an exaggeration, but no one who knows Paris can have failed to note the vigilance and persistency of the men engaged in the same singular occupation. The Police Tribunal in Paris, however, has just struck a heavy blow at the business. A man named Lisbonne was charged with defrauding the revenue by selling tobacco that had not paid duty. The tobacco was made of the chopped ends of cigars and was sold in packets at a halfpenny each to the inmates of a refuge for the destitute at Bicetre. The seller maintained that the tobacco had paid duty, but the Court decided against him, and fined him 100 francs.

A CURIOUS suit was heard the other day at the Palais de Justice in Paris, in which the Society for the Prevention of Poaching appeared as intervener. The facts (says a Correspondent) were these:—On the 11th of August, three persons entered almost simultaneously as many large restaurants to dine. They each ordered truffled partridge, roasted, and other dishes. They wrapped up the partridges in newspapers, one rather funnily using for this purpose the "Droit," or "Legality," another the "Justice," and the third the "Loi," or "Law." After dining off the other dishes, they declared themselves detectives employed by the Society for the prevention of Poaching, and that they would make a formal report of the misdemeanour of which the owners of the restaurants were guilty. Each went away taking his partridge with him as material evidence. The birds were submitted to experts, who judged that they were not tinned, but freshly killed. The three restaurateurs were therefore summoned for complicity with poachers. They employed Maitres Develle and Thevenet, former Minister of Justice, to defend them. These counsel took their stand on a technical question. Was the Society for the Prevention of Poaching authorised to act as it did? They contended that it could not prosecute. Maitre Tissier sustained the opposite view, but the Tribunal have decided against him. In stating his case, he made some amusing revelations.

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that barely a toilet is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Deliciously perfumed; Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE HISTORY OF CHRISTMAS.

A happy inspiration has led Mr. John Ashton to give scope to his passion for popular archæology by inquiring into the history of the celebration of Christmas. The result is a luxurious quarto volume bound in warm crimson and gold and ornamented with holly sprigs. There is a good deal about the celebration of Christmas to be gleaned in Hone's Every Day Book and other like collections of anecdote, folk-lore and illustration of bygone manners; but these are desultory and scattered material. We have also had books about Christmas customs, but none, as far as we are aware, that completely corresponds to this amusing compilation in its systematic and farsearching treatment of the subject. Mr. Ashton, who is nothing if not thorough, devotes a preliminary chapter to the question of the authority for the accepted date of Christ's birth; but, as will be expected, he is unable to carry us far beyond the fact that it was, as St. Augustine somewhere says, a tradition of the Church. As to celebrations there is not much that is very definite to tell till we get to the Christmas rejoicings of the Norman Kings and their successors. Many historic Christmas-tides are recorded in this volume when powerful monarchs held high court at their palaces at Richmond, Greenwich, Eltham, and elsewhere, and splendid masques, mummeries, and gorgeous pageantry were prominent features of the merrymakings. The venerable banqueting hall still exists at Eltham in which King Henry IV. held his Christmas rejoicings with great splendor. In 1518 the plague of the sweating sickness was so 'strict in his arrest' that some who sat down merrily to dinner were dead before the feast was ended, and the chronicle records that it even invaded the sanctity of the Court, so that the King reduced his entourage 'and kept no Christmas that year.' The Puritans, as everyone knows set their faces against Christmas revelry together with most other forms of rejoicing the people however strenuously resisting. A contemporary chronicler of the Commonwealth periods records that on 'Thursday Dec. 25 vulgarly known by the name of Christmas day both houses sat. Riots however broke out on this question invarious parts of the country one of which in Canterbury assumed serious proportions. Mr. Ashton's pages are less occupied with these things than with Christmas customs, wassail songs, carols, games, and the folk-lore of Christmas in general, with a needful glance at Twelfth Night. It is curious to be reminded that the Christmas pudding, which is so essentially a concomitant of an English Christmas that the efforts of benighted foreigners to prepare such a dish invariably end in ludicrous disaster is, after all, a comparatively modern thing. Pope in one of his letters speaks of plum-porridge, which was indeed the universal Christmas luxury of his day. It is pretty certain that he never heard of a Christmas plum pudding. The process of evolution is not very clear. A rich, luscious, plum porridge, is heard of even as late as 1801. It was made of a strong beef broth, to which were added crumbs of bread, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, currants, raisins, and dates. Christmas pudding, however, was certainly not unknow at that time, though it appears that the process of natural selection was as yet incomplete. Mince pies, which are also ancient tokens of the season, figure in a masque by Ben Jonson, and may be traced even further back; but the minceple of Elizabethan days was not the same as ours, chopped meat, then its chief ingredient, having long ago been reduced to a subordinate position in the mixture. Mr. Ashton has much to say about "the waits," the Morris dancers, and Christmas trees, together with our old friends the lamplighter and the bell-man, and a multitude of other associations, not forgetting Christmas cards, which from the point of view of an enquiry into the "celebration of Christmas may be regarded as the latest birth of time.' The origin of this now widely-popular vehicle of Christmas greetings has been clearly traced to the year 1846, when Mr. Horsley, R. A., designed the first Christmas card on the suggestion of the late Sir Henry Cole. It was a drawing, reproduced by lithography and, of course, coloured by hand, colour printing being then unknown. Though somewhat primitive in form, its cost was a shilling. According to the description of the design a trellis of rustic work divided the card into a centre and two side panels, which were filled with representations of the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked, while in the central compartment a family party were seen at a table, drinking healths in glasses of wine. Probably neither Sir Henry Cole nor Mr. Horsley dreamed in those days of the immense development which Christmas and New Year's cards have since attained.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

King, Lieut, Bo, 17th Bo I, on leave from Bhuj.

DECEMBER 25.

Bolleau, Asst-Surgn, Bengal, S M D; on leave, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 26.

Branson, Lt, Bo, 2nd Mx Regt; from leave, from Baroda.
Stoney, Surgn-Capr, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 27.

Money, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Angor.
Owen, Capt, Bengal, R A; on leave, from Neemach.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Nepian, Lt, Ms; 5th M I off leave, to Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 21.

Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, off leave, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 26.

Branson, Lt, Bo, 2nd M Regt, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar.

DECEMBER 27.

Axe, Vity Lt, Bo, A V D, off leave to Deesa.
Addison, Surgn Major, Bo A M S, on duty to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th December, 1894.

There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow evening from 3-30 p.m. till dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th December, 1894.

1. The Regiment will take part in the customary new year's day Parade on the 1st proxime at an hour to be notified hereafter.

2. The Regiment will parade at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade ground for commanding officers parade to practice the *feu-de-joie* with Blank Ammunition.

All members intending to be present at the new year's Brigade parade are requested to attend.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Blank ammunition will be issued on parade.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3673 Vol. A. Blaney.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December, 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut W R Hoonahan to be transferred to the Reserve in the rank of Lieut.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt C H Macdonald, I S C, 3rd Inft Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut Col W G W Macbay, S C, Comdt, 26th Bo Infy, for ten months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India and extension of leave for the period specified:—Capt M E G Yorstoun, I S C, six months, medical Certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surg Lieut Col P Murphy, M D, I M S.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H G Carnegy, acting Fourth Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted one year's furlough.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to app

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE book of the travels of the young Tsar in the East, when he was Tsarevitch, is to be in two volumes. The English translation has been made direct from the Russian, and the first part of it will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable in January. Prince Otonski, who accompanied the Tsar on his journey, is the author of the book, but it has, of course, the full imprimatur of his Majesty. Indeed, it is illustrated by an artist who accompanied him for the purpose, and there are also many photographs.

The biography of Mr. Bradlaugh—Charles Bradlaugh: A Record of his Life and Work the title is—will be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Mrs. Bradlaugh-Bonner opens the biography with an account of the Bradlaugh family and of her father's parents. She then deals with Charles Bradlaugh's youth, and the early struggles which found him enlisting in the 7th Dragoons. On his discharge from the Army he was within sight of the beginning of what proved a very remarkable career. With that career Mrs. Bradlaugh-Bonner deals intimately and minutely, up to the time of the parliamentary part of it. Bradlaugh's Parliamentary Struggles, his Politics, and his attitude to Religion, form Mr. John M. Robertson's share of the biography. Mr. Robertson is well known as Mr. Bradlaugh's successor in the editorship of the "National Reformer," and he is a writer and thinker of acknowledged power.

An interesting work on the not very intimately known subject of Lamaism will be published by Messrs. Allen. The writer is Surgeon-Major Waddell, one of the few Europeans who have entered the territory of the Grand Lama, and the title is The Buddhism of Tibet. An effort is made to give a clear insight into the structure, prominent features, and cults of this strange system of religion. Surgeon Major Waddell had the symbolism and rites explain to him by Lamaist priests, who also aided his researches in other directions. In the result, it is claimed that the internal developments and movements of Lamaism are now for the first time presented in a connected form. The book will have over 200 illustrations.

A book on Uganda, entitled Chronicles of Uganda, will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The Rev. R. P. Ashe, who writes it, spent many years in Uganda, and so he has the advantage of a thoroughly intimate knowledge of the country and its people. His aim has been to give a continuous and consecutive story of the chief events which led up to Uganda becoming an English protectorate. In some part he has endeavoured to write from the native standpoint towards the events which he narrates. He thinks that the troubles in Uganda a year or two ago, sprang in a measure out of the uncertainty prevailing as to the question of English withdrawal.

Vie d'Enfant, an idyllic little volume, just translated and presented by Alphonse Daudet to his French readers, is the work of a Provencal peasant, Battisto Bonnet, who was, till a comparatively short time ago, quite unknown to the author of Tartarin. The young man came, manuscript in hand, and with no other introduction, to his famous compatriot. Madame Daudet first read the work, and was extremely charmed with it, and it was owing to her influence that the book finally appeared under the auspices of M. Alphonse Daudet. M. Bonnet has gone back to his olive-shaded village, and is already busily engaged on matter for a new volume.

Pierre Loti is working hard at a new novel. His next published volume will be Le Desert, the curious and picturesque account of his late journey to Palestine, which has been appearing in serial form in "La Nouvelle Revue." The arrangements for the publication of his new novel are not yet completed, but the story will be probably published simultaneously in a French and an American review. M. Viaud is a quick worker, and makes great use, especially as regards descriptions of scenery and local colour, of the diaries which he has kept during the last twenty years, and in which he put on record day by day his impressions and varying moods.

At a banquet given to M. and Mme. Zola at Sioglio di Frisio, Naples, on Nov 26th, at which more than a hundred persons of the artistic, literary, political, and scientific circles of the city were present, a speech was delivered by M. Zola, in the course of which he said:—"You accomplished in forty years the great task of national unity, which France took more than two hundred yeare to accomplish. And, though certain difficulties are met with, it is very certain that one day you will triumph. I am only a writer, I will not talk politics. But, as I said at Rome, it is not talking politics, it is talking humanity, to wish for fraternity between the peoples. I believe in the necessary union of the Latin races. It is they who gave civilization to the world, and it must be that they will agree to present civilization dying. It is always from the south that the light comes. The peoples of the Latin race have the same future of power and glory."

A few nights ago the Lotos Club, New York, gave a dinner to Dr. Conan Doyle. In the course of an effective speech, Dr. Doyle said:—"I have heard even Americans say that life is too prosaic over here; that romance is wantin. I do not know what they mean. Romance is the very air they breathe. You are hedged in with romance on every side. I can take a morning train in this city of New York, I can pass up the historic and beautiful Hudson, I can dine at Schenectady, where the Huron and the Canadian did such bloody work: and before evening I have found myself in the Adirondack forests, where the bear and the panther are still to be shot, and where within four generations the Indian and the frontiersman still fought for the mastery. With a rifle and a canoe you can glide into one of the back eddies, which have been left by the stream of civilization. I feel keenly the romance of Europe. I love the memories of the shattered castle and the crumbling abbey; of the steel-clad knight and the archer: but to me the romance of the redskin and the trapper is more vivid, as being more recent. It is so piquant also to stay in a comfortable inn, where you can have your hair dressed by a barber at the same place where, a century ago, you might have been left with no hair to dress. . . These things are the romance of America—the romance of chance, of contrast, of danger met and difficulty overcome. And let me say that we, your kinsmen upon the other side, exult in your success and in your prosperity, and it is those who know British feeling—true British feeling—best, who will best understand how true are my words. I hope you don't think I say this, or that I express my admiration for your country merely because I am addressing an American audience. Those who know me better on the other side will exonerate me from so unworthy a motive. President Seth Low, of Columbia College; Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, W. Bourke Cockran, David Christie Murray, Bartow S. Weeks, and William H McElroy, also spoke.—

Mr. Frank Verner, the hero of An Artist's Fate, by Cecil Clerke (1 vol., Elliot Stock), is a young man of versatile accomplishments. When "locked in the accursed grip of genteel poverty—so often the cradle of misery—the acme of undeserved chastisement seemed reached;" he took to becoming "a frequent contributor to more than one monthly of note always writing honestly, never degrading his pen with anonymous personalities or abuse." The grip of poverty remaining still the cradle of his misery, the young man laid down his pen and took up his brush. "He painted dancing waves, laughing children, bright-eyed maids, the woods in summer, the canine race depicted in many a playful antic. Ten outrageous fortune, seeing that the young man was likewise not addicted to [wearing his hair long or dressing fantastically, became kinder. Mr. Franck Verner then goes to Denmark on a holiday, and has a romantic experience with a pretty maiden; he returns to England and marries his model.

Tales of the Punjab (1 vol., Macmillan) is a collection of fascinating folk tales gathered orally from the mouths of the natives by Flora A. Steel and annotated by R. C. Temple. In every India village there is a story teller par excellence, and this narrator is usually a boy. In the preface Mrs. Steel gives an interesting account of the manner that she went about her task, the method she pursued in building the stories up from shreds and patches gathered here and there, or in tracing them back through many variations to their original form. With the exception of one translated from the rough manuscript of a village accountant, all the tails in this book were thus collected. Major Temple has added interesting notes, an analysis of each tale, and a survey of incidents, strickly in accordance with the method pursued by the Folk-Lore Society. This erudite portion is confined to appendices, nothing being allowed to break the illusion of the world of magic and mystery into which these delightful fantasies take us. We are in the midst of jinns, ogres, enchanters talking beasts and birds, of princesses of surpassing beauty, of princes of prodigous prowess. We visit golden palaces, with walls of diamonds. We recognise many old friends in a different dress. Charity is the virtue most extolled in these Oriental stories; almost all are marked by a quaint and grim humour. A jealous jinn cuts off his wife's head and hangs it up in a basket each time he goes out for a walk, joining it on to her body again on his return; a mightily fastidious ogre, who cannot abide the smell of old bones, employs a scavenger on his premises to his own undoing; God Ram himself fears the wiles of the money-lander. Mr. J. L. Kipling's spirited and humorous representations of the denizens of the jungle are as delightful as is the letterpress. The Christmas season will not, we think, bring a more attractive gift to children, young and old, or to students of folk-lore, than this volume

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
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A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

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NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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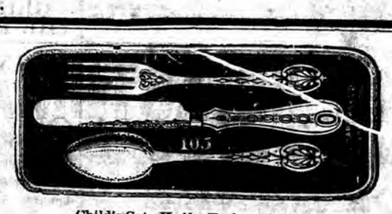

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ELASTIC FABRICS

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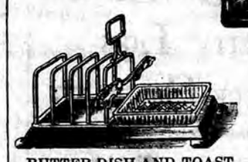

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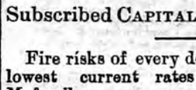

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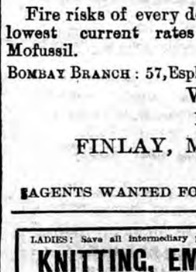

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